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MORE ON PRESS BRIEFING ON SPACE WEAPONS TALKS

LD012118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held today at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Speaking at the briefing, Comrade Bessmertnykh a member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry, pointed out that the American side continues to reject the Soviet proposal for talks on averting the militarization of space It proposes instead, that talks should be held on what would amount, in fact, to the legalization of the arms race in space.

The United States is also still rejecting a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of weapons in space to take place from the time the talks begin; rejected, likewise, is the idea of working, in the course of the talks, towards a mutual complete renunciation of antisatellite systems. At the same time, the importunate attempts to drag in armaments, having nothing to do with the subject of the talks as proposed by the Soviet Union, continue. Thus, the negative approach of the U.S. Administration remains unchanged. As was noted in the TASS statement on 27 July, the United States is playing a fraudulent game over the question of talks on averting the militarization of space -- having, in reality, no intention of entering such talks.

It was emphasized that no amount of propaganda maneuvering can relieve Washington of responsiblity for having adopted an attitude that makes talks impossible.

ZHOLKVER: U.S. NOT RESPECTING HELSINKI FINAL ACT

LD011248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Commentary by Aleksandr Zholkver, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer, on ninth anniversary of Helsinki Final Act]

[Text] Among the 35 signatures of state and government heads under the Helsinki Final Act there is also the signature of the U.S. President. It is true that then, in 1975, it was not Ronald Reagan but Gerald Ford, but does this really change anything in principle? After all, Ford put his signature to a document, adopted after long and detailed discussion by the most qualified experts in the sphere of international law, not as a private person but as head of the U.S. Government. And in mutual relations between states, even those competing with each other -- unlike for example relations between competing groups of the Californian and Sicilian Mafia -- it would seem that there should be a characteristic and definite consistency and continuity in foreign policies, even when there is a change of government and president. If the opposite were the case, after every such change governments would have almost to reestablish diplomatic relations with each other all over again. Therefore, I think that there cannot be any difference of opinion on the point that the clauses of the Helsinki Final Act, under which the signature of the U.S. President stands, should be as binding for Reagan's America as they were for Ford's America.

But what do we see in reality? Let us recall several clauses from the Final Act and compare them with the doctrines and everyday practice of the present Washington administration.

The Helsinki document opens with a solemn undertaking by signatory states to contribute to improving relations with each other, and to strive to make detente an uninterrupted comprehensive process. But in Washington detente now appears to be almost a swear word or, what is even worse, an invention of Communists, and socialist states are anathematized, are called nothing other than empires of evil; a crusade is proclaimed against them.

How, in that case, will fare the rights of all peoples, solemnly proclaimed in Helsinki -- I quote -- to have jurisdiction over their own futures, to define their internal and foreign political status as they wish without outside interference, and to carry out at their own discretion their political, economic, social and cultural development? These indubitable rights are, of course, not only the property of the socialist countries but also, for example, that of the states of Latin and Central America. This includes Grenada, occupied by U.S. Marines, and Nicaragua, to which Washington also is preparing to send its Marines and, meanwhile, uses mercenaries trained and armed by the U.S. CIA.

This is the heart of the matter -- that the present Washington administration clearly does not wish to respect, as is written in the Helsinki act, the rights of states to freedom and political independence, to respect their right freely to choose their political, social, and economic systems as well as to establish their laws. Instead of this, the present master of the White House evidently thinks that only he can determine all the laws in the world, which should be American. When other countries and peoples do not agree with this, then the American stick must be brought into action -- termed the politics of force -- in relations with them. This was the case in its time in Lebanon; it is happening now in Cuba and Nicaragua.

The Soviet Union is threatened by nuclear missile weaponry, and recently by space weapons, although the same Helsinki act records that states will refrain from the use or the threat of force.

I will add that as regards European states, this document notes that they will view all the borders between them as inviolable and will refrain now and in the future from any encroachment on these borders. But what is happening now? It is now by no means just the ringleaders of all sorts of West German revanchist associations, whom the Germans themselves describe as living in the past, who are stating that Germany's borders should be regarded as those of 1937 when, as is well-known, Hitler's Reich was in existence and swallowing its neighbors one after the other. Now even U.S. Secretary of State Shultz asserts that the modern European borders are not at all final. What is this but an attempt at direct revision not only of the Potsdam Agreement of the anti-Hitler coalition, also signed by the U.S. President, but also of the Helsinki Final Act?

Incidentially, this document declares that its signatory states will make efforts to reduce military opposition and assist disarmament. How can this be reconciled with the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and Washington's current accelerated preparation for star wars?

Let us take another section of the Helsinki act -- that on economic cooperation. How can one reconcile the appeal here for an expansion of international trade with Washington's economic sanctions against states taking part in the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, or the recent new pressure from the present White House chief on the members of the so-called Cocom committee in order to hinder supplies of calculators and even telephone equipment to the USSR and other socialist countries? Of course, we can survive even without American telephones. Incidentally, recent events have shown that Soviet spacecraft take off without American computers, while the shuttles have now been forced to stay on earth.

But, of course, the problem is not telephones, nor even spacecraft, all the more so since the Soviet Union is known to advocate that all space launches are carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes. It is important, vitally important, for all humanity that all states consider their supreme goal to be the consolidation of peace and the prevention of nuclear disaster. Here lies the unsurpassed value of the Helsinki act, signed 9 years ago.

Our country has confirmed its fidelity to the letter and spirit of this document by not only including many of its very important clauses in its constitution but also by developing them further, and by its pledge against first use of nuclear weapons and its call for the complete abandonment of the militarization of space.

But the United States, as we see, in its routine foreign policy practice completely contradicts the Final Act of the all-European conference. Nothing is changed here by the fact that the signature of Gerald Ford and not that of Ronald Reagan is on the Helsinki document.

PRAVDA CITED ON HELSINKI CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD010748 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 1 Aug 84

["For Lasting Peace in Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- "Nine years ago, the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada signed in Helsinki the Final Act of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation. Over the European history of many centuries there have been quite a lot of "holy leagues" and alliances. But none of them has ensured for Europe the desired peace," the newspaper PRAVDA points out in its leading article. It is only the land of the soviets, the newspaper continues, which with determination took the lead in an effort to save Europe from a destructive war conflagration, by putting forward Lenin's decree of peace. Now the powerful community of the socialist countries comes out for peace. Indeed, it initiated the all-European conference.

Placed on record in the Helsinki peaceful coexistence charter are the fundamental principles of relations between states with different social systems, and is outlined a long-term wide programme of their cooperation. The 35 nations have solemnly committed themselves to make detente a continuous, increasingly vital all-round process. The Helsinki accords have brought about quite a few positive results. Bilateral and multilateral ties, interstate consultations have intensified in Europe, and mutually beneficial cooperation has widened in the field of the economy, science, culture, education and others. The experience of the seventies has convincingly shown the need and fruitfulness of detente for all peoples.

"Yet, at the beginning of this decade, the situation in the European Continent again deteriorated. The aggressive circles of imperialism, above all United States imperialism, are pursuing a policy of confrontation and diktat, crudely flouting the principles of the Final Act. They are building up non-stop the arms race, a particularly dangerous phase of which has been opened by the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of West-European countries," the newspaper PRAVDA points out.

"The militaristic preparations of the USA and NATO inflict serious damage upon European security, increasing the danger of an outbreak of an armed conflict. People of goodwill cannot resign themselves to such a dangerous course of events. The socialist states will never permit an upsetting of the military-strategic equilibrium, which shaped. [sentence as received] They are taking defensive counter-measures, creating a countervail equal to the threat stemming from Pershing-2 and cruise missiles."

"The attention of the whole world is now riveted to a most important initiative of the USSR, which has proposed the USA to open talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space and delivering humankind from a new threat fraught with unpredicatable consequences."

"In Europe," the newspaper stresses, "the most burning problem is that of halting the accumulation of new nuclear weapons. With that aim in view it is necessary above all to put an end to the deployment of the American nuclear missiles in some NATO countries. If measures are taken to withdraw the missiles already deployed there, the Soviet Union will simultaneously take steps to cancel its counter-measures. This would lay the groundwork for a resumption of talks for a radical limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe."

"The programme of the socialist states provided for a whole package of concrete measures to strengthen European security. An improvement of political climate in Europe and all over the world would be facilitated by the adoption by all the nuclear powers of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has furnished a graphic example of goodwill by making a unilateral commitment to this effect," PRAVDA notes.

"Of exceptional significance is the proposal of the fraternal states that a treaty be concluded on mutual non-use of force and maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO member countries. A key provision of the treaty could be the commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear nor conventional weapons against each other."

"The situation in Europe would essentially change for the better if the intiatives of socialist diplomacy on non-increase and a cut in military spendings, on delivering Europe from the chemical weapons, creating nuclear free zones and on additional confidence-building measures in the military field were implemented," the leading article says. "All of these proposals organically combine large-scale steps of political and international legal character with measures of a military-technical nature. Such a constructive approach lays the groundwork for reaching effective agreement at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Valuable proposals aimed at a military detente have been tabled by the USSR and the other socialist countries at the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe."

"The Washington strategists and some of their NATO allies do not heed the voice of reason. They frustrated the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons and are now displaying a purely negative attitude at Stockholm and Vienna, blocking talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space", the article says in conclusion.

MOSCOW MEETING ON HELSINKI ACT ISSUES APPEAL

LD311427 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- The Soviet Union has invariably proved by its practical actions its dedication to the principles approved by the European conference in Helsinki and contributed in every way to stepping up the process of deepening and expansion of various forms of political, economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation among states. This was stressed today at a public meeting in Moscow marking the 9th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe.

It was pointed out in the report of Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and in other speeches that if the Western participants in the European conference showed a constructive approach, similar to that of the Soviet Union, to the implementation of the Helsinki accords, the process of strengthening peace and security in Europe would develop steadily while detente would become fuller and deeper in content.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the peace-minded people in Europe urging them to make maximum efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war in Europe and the whole world.

The Soviet people, the appeal says, are deeply concerned over a serious deterioration of the international situation in Europe in connection with the continued deployment -- contrary to the clearly expressed will of the peoples -- of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in certain West European countries. These weapons harbour a threat of destruction for European civilisation and all life on earth.

Especially dangerous to peace are the plans of the American Administration to militarise outer space. Implementation of these plans also represents a threat to the security of the peoples of Europe. It is necessary to stop such a course of events before it is too late. Therefore the Soviet public supports the proposal of the Soviet Government for beginning Soviet-American talks on preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space.

In its appeal the meeting expressed the hope for a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The conferees, being guided by the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act, should work out such confidence- and security-building measures that would meet the pressing needs of present-day Europe and relieve the threat of war. A constructive way to this was indicated by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who put forward the idea of combining large-scale moves of political and international-legal character with military-technical measures.

EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD311539 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Brussels July 31 TASS -- Today the public is more concerned than ever before about the threat posed to detente by the aggravation of the international situation and by the deployment of new missiles of different types in Europe, a statement of the Secretariat of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation reads. To lay a stress on its worry and on its desire for detente, the statement continues, the European public is taking mass actions for disarmament while major religious, philsophic, cultural, political and social associations make appeals for major political initiatives.

The statement has been released on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference for European Security and Cooperation.

The Secretariat welcomes the joint declaration of the heads of state and Government of India, Sweden, Greece, Argentina, Mexico and Tanzania. That appeal reflects the worry of many peoples with the escalation of the arms race and with the growing risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

The International Committee for European Security and Cooperation believes that Europe has an urgent need for the revival of an atmosphere of trust. The Europeans demand that the nuclear powers draft and respect norms of relationships envisioning the absolute renunciation of the use of any means of mass destruction -- nuclear, conventional, chemical or any other ones.

The committee addresses a strong appeal to all the peace movements, calling upon them to redouble their efforts for an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons as the starting point for their reduction and eventual removal from Europe, for the adoption by all the nuclear powers of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, for an agreement on the non-use of armed force in general in relations between the states which are signatories to the Helsinki Final Act, and for the immediate halt of the deployment of nuclear missiles in the West and East of Europe as the first step back to the situation which existed before the beginning of the talks on that question.

he document stresses the emergence of a new threat which has caused spokesmen for public opinion to demand the renunciation of the deployment of land- or space-based anti-missile systems.

OLIN ON U.S. ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE STRATEGY

LD010216 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] An American organization in charge of drawing up U.S. strategy in the area of anti-missile defense has given a news conference in London. Here is a commentary by Viktor Olin:

While advertising the U.S. program for taking the arms race to space, the organizers of the news conference once again resorted to the hackneyed allegations that the Soviet Union has what they termed aggressive intentions. They said that an antimissile defense system will render a Soviet first nuclear strike pointless and thereby prevent a nuclear catastrophe. That sort of reasoning has been shown to be absurd by various authorities on many occasions in the past. Obviously, it is reckless to try and solve outstanding world problems by means of arms in this nuclear day and age. The Soviet Union believes that the present rough strategic parity make any war a senseless undertaking because should a war break out the attacker and the attacked will be wiped out and this civilization will perish. This view is shared by many political experts and scientists in various countries, the United States included. That is the reason why the Soviet Union has been urging all nuclear powers to refrain from moves that may violate the basic principle of international relations today, that is, the principle of equality and equal security. Compliance with that principle will make it possible to move toward progressively lower levels of military confrontation and arms reduction, and ultimately to the removal of the war threat.

The Soviet Union has also proposed that before it is too late all plans for taking the arms race to space be abandoned; that was the goal of its proposal addressed to the United States for the two countries to hold talks on preventing the militarization of space. The claims about Soviet aggressiveness do not hold water. Everything falls into place if plans for militarizing space are viewed as part of the overall militaristic preparations conducted by the U.S. Administration in a bid to gain an overwhelming military superiority and a capability to dictate America's terms to the world. Viewed from that standpoint the motives behind the London news conference are quite understandable. It is no secret that the Reagan administration is building a massive nuclear first-strike capability by deploying its medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe and introducing the most sophisticated strategic armaments such as missiles, nuclear bombers, and nuclear submarines.

The star wars plans of the administration to fit in with the overall pattern of its policies. According to Washington, an antimissile and antisatellite system will give it important advantages.

Above all, it creates the hope for escaping, at least partially, from a retaliatory Soviet strike and delivering an additional strike at Soviet targets from space. But Washington believes that the chief advantage in (?their game) is the creation of an illusion of safety and impunity among citizens of the United States and NATO countries. That illusion, according to Washington, will stem the tide of the opposition to the administration's militaristic plans and secure acquiescence with the continued adventuristic foreign policy.

The so-called independent organization that sponsored the London news conference is one of the promoters of that policy. Since there can be no logical justification of a policy aimed at destabilizing the world situation, increasing the war threat and militarizing space, the organization attempted to cash in on the concern of millions of people for the safety and the survival of this generation and generations to come.

BEGLOV: WORLD ENDANGERED BY U.S. ARMS OBSESSION

LD292148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] On the eve of the ninth anniversary of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe which took place in Helsinki, it is very apposite to recall how productive the results of international cooperation might be if all sincerely strive toward this goal. The peace initiatives of the USSR and its allies are taking on increasing significance in the eyes of millions of people. These initiatives are well known, and cover virtually all spheres, including space. The matter is now up to the West, first and foremost up to Washington.

Is the American leadership capable of taking even one realistic step toward saving humanity from a new, dangerous spiral in the arms race? This question has become particularly topical and critical in connection with the Soviet proposal to begin talks between the USSR and the United States to prevent the militarization of space.

The Soviet proposal, made exactly a month ago, was precise and concrete to the utmost. The subject of the talks is space, and the task is the prevention of the militarization of space. At the beginning of the talks a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of antisatellite systems comes into operation.

Over the whole of the month U.S. diplomacy has literally been wriggling like a grass snake, evading a clear answer and trying to create the impression that the United States has accepted the Soviet proposal. When it came to working out a joint statement, the draft coming from the U.S. side sounded like a mockery of common sense and the expectations of millions of people. This draft contains again only the desire to talk about certain approaches to certain restrictions in certain spheres. However, it fails to mention either the subject or the problems of the talks. Even the word space failed to crop up in the U.S. note. And it is clear why. For antisatellite complexes, which include, for example, the F-15 aircraft and the SRAM-ALT-AIR missiles have already left the development stage, and are impatiently awaiting testing, as they say.

Moving to wreck talks in Vienna on the prevention of militarization of space, the U.S. Administration has taken upon itself a heavy responsibility before all of mankind for the dangerous consequences of its obsession to rearm. This is the way it is viewed by the whole peace-loving public of the earth.

CLAIMS OF SOVIET MILITARY SUPERIORITY REJECTED

LD312310 Moscow World Service in English 1910 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] We at Radio Moscow World Service have received a letter from (Letty Collins) of (Johnson), Tennessee, in the United States, who says: I would like to know why the Soviet Union is increasing its number of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe, and on submarines patrolling close to the United States. Our observer Igor Bestuzhev has taken up the question, and this is what he has written:

Mr Collins, the Soviet Union and its allies had no other choice but to take this step. The United States and NATO forced us to it by deploying American Pershing II and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries. The United States action introduced an additional nuclear threat to this country and its allies, for not only the number of missiles targeted at us was increased, but (?as was) far more important, the flight time to targets was substantially reduced to the level of 8 to 10 minutes.

Now what aim did the United States and NATO pursue by deciding to deploy new missiles in Europe? If we are to believe their leaders, that was done solely for restoring the military balance between the Soviet Union and NATO in the field of nuclear armaments. But such statements have nothing to do with reality. Mr Collins, you'll have no trouble proving this to yourself once you read an article written by such authoritative figures as the former United States Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, former national security presidential aide McGeorge Bundy, and the former head of the American delegation at the SALT talks, Gerald Smith. The article published recently by the FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine rejects claims about a Soviet superiority in nuclear arms and conventional armaments, and admits an approximate balance of military forces.

The overwhelming majority of Western authorities in the field share this view. Prominent Soviet experts have come to the same conclusion, proving it with corresponding figures. Do the leaders in the United States and NATO know about this? They certainly do. However, they have intentionally ignored all these undeniable conclusions. They see their main aim not in establishment of truth but in guaranteeing their own domination under the guise of unsubstantiated allegations of superiority on the part of the Soviet Union.

Now what is the purpose of this? Exclusively to have a possibility for dealing a first nuclear strike at the Soviet Union and its allies, and going away unpunished. The doctrines approved by the Reagan administration state bluntly that such a strike is feasible. Judging from your letter, Mr Collins, you think that we should not have adopted any retaliatory measures in this connection. However, we would have placed our own security and the security of our allies in jeopardy had we remained idle. We could not allow this to happen, so we introduced the necessary countermeasures which you mention in your letter.

Mr Collins, you say that these countermeasures contradict the Soviet calls to put an end to and curb the arms race. I tend to agree with you here. The Soviet Union stands for curbing the arms race, but on a mutual basis, so that this process would not jeopardise this country's security. For instance, the Soviet Union is willing to abandon all the countermeasures I have just mentioned in case the United States agrees not to deploy new missiles in Europe and dismantles all the missiles already sited there.

The Soviet Union is still for making Europe free from nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical. This country also comes out for radical measures to reduce strategic and conventional armaments.

SOVIET GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON NATO-PACT BALANCE

NC300754 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 25 Jul 84 p 7

[Interview with Warsaw Pact planner Soviet Lieutenant General Konstantin Mikhaylov by MILLIYET correspondent Mehmet Ali Birand -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Birand] The United States maintains that the Soviet Union is three times stronger than the West, particularly in conventional arms, and that this gap must definitely be filled. What is the source of this difference, do you think?

[Mikhaylov] In reality, there is an equilibrium between NATO and Warsaw Pact both in nuclear and conventional arms. The difference argued by the United States originates completely from the criteria used in presenting figures. The West does this counting in the way that suits it. For instance, NATO counts only forces attached to SACEUR, the NATO forces command. The same NATO does not count the forces under national command by member-countries. Nor does it take into consideration the French and Spanish forces, alleging that these forces are not included in military integration. Whereas, in time of war, these forces, too, will undoubtedly be used against us.

In this way there are 94 units uncounted by NATO. Moreover, the number of troops in NATO units is higher than in ours. For instance, a U.S. unit is composed of 16 to 19 thousand men and a German unit is composed of 24 thousand men but the units in the Warsaw Pact are composed of only 12 thousand men. NATO has 5.6 million men under arms while the Warsaw Pact has only 4.9 million men. There is an imbalance when counting is done in this manner. But in actual fact, there is a balance. The truth manifests itself when NATO does not do the counting in the way that suits it.

[Birand] As a general of the Soviet forces, are you confident of yourself? Do you feel strong enough to defeat NATO forces in the event of a conventional war?

[Mikhaylov] I cannot say that we are stronger than NATO. But I can say that we are strong enough to repulse an attack. We are preserving this balance with NATO in order to be able to maintain stability in international relations and to deter a probable attack from the West. We are definitely determined to maintain this balance so as to be able to repulse an attack.

[Birand] A new era is being embarked upon with respect to the armaments race between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The United States has begun to concentrate all its attention on technology. There are three important developments: 1) New arms systems in the conventional field, that is, emerging technology is being developed. These weapons are new and extremely effective, with high striking power. 2) Systems which are capable of hitting satellites in the nuclear [weapons] field. This is known as antisatellite technology. 3) Finally, in the nuclear field again, antiballistic missiles are being experimented with. Would all these developments put you into a difficult position? Are you worrying lest you lag behind?

[Mikhaylov] This is an interesting question. Let me say this much: These latest developments indicate that the United States and NATO allies are treading on a perilous path. This takes the world closer to a nuclear disaster. Basically, the United States is trying to establish a definite superiority over the Soviet Union through emerging technology, antisatellite technology and antiballistic missiles. But these are wrong calculations. The West has always engaged in wrong calculations ever since the Soviet Union was established.

Hitler, too, was on the wrong path and what happened to him is common knowledge. We established military nuclear balance with the West in the seventies. Our economy, our technology, and the patriotism of our people is capable of preventing the West from repeating its military superiority over us. We are not aspiring to become superior. But we will never allow others to establish nuclear or conventional superiority over us.

[Birand] Will you be able to cope with the technological strength of the United States? In the technological sense, you are lagging behind the United States. How will you fill the gap? If you transfer your resources from economy to technology, won't your growth suffer setbacks?

[Mikhaylov] History has shown that the Soviet Union has known how to fill gaps in technology and materials in a very short time and how to establish a balance. We have to meet every threat from the United States with our own resources. For instance, when the United States developed the MIRVs (multiple headed ballistic missiles that can be fired in different directions) it was thought that we would lag behind, whereas we manufactured them in a very short time. We can repeat the process now. Don't forget that every new step must unavoidably be responded to. We are ready to make every necessary sacrifice. Our economy does not suffer either. We cannot allow military superiority over us. It is not the intention of the Soviet Union to establish superiority and to attack. Our aim is to maintain an equilibrium and to defend ourselves against a probable attack.

[Birand] The nuclear warheads are becoming smaller and smaller and their area of effectiveness is narrower and narrower, while their high striking power is increasing. Does not this mean that a nuclear war "can be waged" or that a nuclear war "can be risked?"

[Mikhaylov] All nuclear programs and all developments in the United States are being conducted in such a way as to enable Washington to deal the first blow. That is why the striking power of the warheads is being increased. That is why the United States cannot officially state that it will not be the first side to use nuclear weapons. Nor does it seem to favor freezing nuclear weapons. That is why this approach increases the dangers of a nuclear war.

[Birand] Do you possess the strength to overcome [atlatmak] a surprise nuclear attack from the West or aren't you in a position to hold out against it?

[Mikhaylov] This is a question that depends on hypotheses. In the event of a first attack, our nuclear blow will take place simultaneously and our bombs will reach predetermined targets which means a full-scale war will begin. Our Army is in a position to achieve this.

[Birand] Is Turkey among your targets?

[Mikhaylov] We declared in 1979 that we will not use nuclear force against those countries that do not have nuclear weapons on their territories. Now I ask you: Are there nuclear weapons on your territory?

[Birand] You know better than I do. However, it should not be forgotten that nuclear weapons differ. For instance, there is no nuclear system [nuklear sistem] in Turkey which can penetrate the depth of the Soviet Union and which will pose a real nuclear threat. What nuclear systems we have in Turkey are intended for defense. We do not have cruises and Pershing II's which you consider real threats to yourselves.

[Mikhaylov] I am referring to nuclear weapons possessed by the NATO countries. You have to take them into account, too. We have openly declared that we will not be the side to use nuclear weapons first. But if a nuclear attack originates from Turkish territory, then naturally it is a different situation.

[Birand] Nuclear systems in Turkey will soon have to be subjected to modernization. Moreover, it is probably that some of the weapons being developed in the conventinal field according to new emerging technology standards will be deployed in Turkey. Would you define these activities as aggression?

[Mikhaylov] Every form of attack weapon creates unavoidable suspicion in the minds of the opposite side. No matter where it is deployed, a new weapon always increases the danger. The general strategic concept of the opposite side, its relations with other countries as well as its relations with the bloc to which it belongs are taken into consideration. Generally speaking, every kind of weapon which has been newly developed and advanced according to new techniques bothers the opposite side. We therefore wish to see regions proclaimed as free from nuclear weapons.

[Birand] I do not understand your approach to nuclear-free zones. Both you and the United States possess such long-range nuclear missiles that one tends to ask: What is the use of proclaiming a section of Europe as free from nuclear weapons? Your SS-20's, for instance, can easily hit any place from one end of the world. This being the case, your argument ceases to be convincing, because the creation of such a tone is useless. Isn't the threat still obvious?

[Mikhaylov] Who would threaten with nuclear weapons a zone declared free from nuclear weapons? If several countries declare their territory free from nuclear weapons, then this would constitute a step toward freeing the world from the meance of medium- and long-range missiles. We wish the world to be saved from the dangers of nuclear missiles not because we are weak. The United States and NATO are on a very perilous path. They are leading the world a little closer to nuclear disaster. Their aim is to establish a definite supremacy over us. They are acting just like Hitler. It is a wrong calculation. We do not say "we wish to be superior." But we won't allow them to be superior either.

[Birand] NATO intends to set up a second line of defense in the Aegean. Greece wants to militarize its islands within this framework. Would a Soviet fleet which could cross the straits [Bosphorus and the Dardanelles] consider this second line of defense as an important obstacle?

[Mikhaylov] The starting point of your question is wrong. We do not intend, nor are we planning to smash obstructions and force our way through the straits. Such a thing is out of the question. Why should we do this? I believe that instead of militarizing the islands, olive trees must be planted there. The Soviet threat to the West has been promoted by NATO and the Americans since the 1950's. But they cannot provide any proof of this. This is a fable fabricated by the Pentagon out of self-interest. The U.S. Administration puts out this type of news in order to secure more funds from Congress.

[Birand] Certain circles in Moscow view the independence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) as a development that might lead to this region being used for military purposes. Do you really believe that the TRNC constitutes a security risk or a threat against the Soviet Union?

[Mikhaylov] Certain tests [as published] have been carried out in this direction. It could be quite naturally used for military purposes. The situation on the island of Cyprus is utterly confused and dangerous. It reflects the military and political developments in the region. It even reflects on Turkish-Greek relations. If we look at history, we observe that the United States first creates confusion in the Mediterranean and then it uses this confusion to its advantage. The same scenario is being repeated in various parts of the world. To achieve this objective, the United States always uses the concept of "the vital interests of the United States." The United States has a 300,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force capable of being used in such situations.

BOOK REVIEWS U.S. DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC BOMB

LD241105 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS — It was Washington that started every new spiral of the nuclear arms race, and every time it did so it found itself in a position similar to that of Truman with his bankrupt policy of atomic blackmail. Such is the main conclusion of a new book, "The Hot Ashes" written by Vsevolod Duchinnikov, the Soviet publicist, and issued by the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.

The author has reconstructed, with the help of documents and reminiscences, a piece of contemporary history showing how the USA got the atomic bomb. Analysing the military and political aspects of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Duchinnikov shows that it was absolutely senseless militarily. He stresses that President Truman regarded the atomic bomb as a "big stick" against the USSR.

The author quotes specifically report No 329 of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the USA which issued instructions, less than three months after the bombing of Hiroshima, for selecting some twenty most important targets suitable for strategic atomic bombing in the USSR and in the territory controlled by it.

The book mentions many U.S. documents of 1945 which were declassified recently. There is, for instance, directive 432/d, a very indicative one, issued by the joint military planning committee of the USA. The closing paragraph of this directive shows the real worth of the never ceasing references to the imaginary "Soviet menace". In planning a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union the document motivates it in the following way: At present the Soviet Union has no possibilities for causing similar destruction to U.S. industry.

But when the USSR, the document says, creates a strategic aviation with bombers with a range of five thousand miles and an atomic bomb it will be able to strike back and thus nullify the present decisive advantage of the USA (retranslated from Russian -- ed.).

Already then the Pentagon's strategy contained the principal elements of its present military policy, namely its reliance on a first strike and forward-based weaponry deployed in the territories of its allies, Duchinnikov writes.

After the USA lost its monopoly on the atomic bomb it seized on the hydrogen bomb. Later it placed reliance on missile-carrying submarines, then on missiles with multiple warheads, then on neutron weapons and then on militarisation of outer space.

"It was an illusion from the very outset to rest hopes in the bomb as a trump ace and to regard it as an earnest of the USA's leading role in the post-war world," it is said in the book. "But like reckless gamblers, Washington strategists raised higher and higher their stakes in the game. They clung now to one technical novelty, now to another in the hope of using it as the key to military superiority."

RYZHKOV WRITES IN PRAVDA ON CEMA SUMMIT RESULTS

PM010841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by N. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, under the "Community" rubric: "New Stage of Cooperation Among the Fraternal Parties and States"]

[Text] The socialist mode of production is international in its very nature. The social ownership of the means of production, on which it is based, and the unity of interests of all classes determine the special character of international relations, including economic relations, among the socialist countries. These are relations of equality, comradely mutual understanding, and mutually beneficial cooperation among sovereign socialist states which engender new forms of interstate production organization and a new type of international division of labor. As a result, the constant expansion and deepening of the fraternal countries' economic cooperation represent one of the leading objective features of world socialism. The development of the new social system has convincingly confirmed K. Marx' prediction linking the harmonious national and international coordination of social forms of production with socialism.

Under contemporary conditions, the pooling of efforts and international factors are growing considerably in significance. This is determined by the scale and complexity of the socioeconomic tasks facing the CEMA members, the exhaustion of extensive sources of growth, and the aggravation of the international situation.

I

The CEMA countries' economic summit in Moscow was a landmark in developing relations among our fraternal parties, states, and peoples and in deepening integration to accelerate economic development and increase the peoples' prosperity.

The leaders of the socialist community's fraternal parties and states unanimously adopted policy documents which gave an in-depth analysis, based on a knowledge of the objective laws of social development, of the contemporary stage of development of the world socialist system and global international problems. The conference elaborated a single strategic course and defined the main areas of cooperation and development of socialist economic integration in the long term. Its documents reflected the firm resolve to act jointly with the aim of consolidating socialism's positions in the world. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted, "common assessments and views were reaffirmed on the basic, main matters, and the collective will was expressed to continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and states."

The 26th CPSU Congress put forward the initiative that the CEMA countries' leaders should discuss the major economic problems of the contemporary stage of the socialist community's development. All the fraternal parties supported this idea. The conference's success was largely determined by the great and fruitful work of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties that preceded it. During this work, all the proposals submitted were carefully and comprehensively examined, a collective stance was elaborated, and the most promising areas of economic cooperation were determined.

The conference's main political result was to strengthen the community countries' unity and cohesion. This, above all, determines this summit meeting's great and historic significance.

The main economic result was the elaboration of a common course toward further deepening socialist integration and determining the strategy of national economic collaboration to the end of this century.

The meeting of CEMA countries' leaders showed that the joint formulation of effective ways of resolving topical tasks has always been and still is a reliable instrument of the ruling communist and workers parties' economic policy. It helps to consolidate our community's unity and, at the same time, helps each country to accelerate its socio-economic development. For this reason it was decided to continue holding regular summit meetings to coordinate areas of principle and the strategy for the CEMA countries' long-term economic development and the deepening of the international socialist division of labor.

Of course, the CEMA countries find it easier to achieve through joint efforts socialist society's common goal of steadily raising the people's prosperity on the basis of dynamic economic growth. It is well known, after all, that cooperation gives new productive force to labor. This conclusion of Marxist-Leninist theory has been convincingly confirmed by the living practice of the socialist community's development. The increasingly coordinated solution of the basic national economic problems on the basis of national and common interests promotes the all-around progress of each fraternal country and of the community as a whole.

Meetings were held in Moscow between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and other Soviet leaders and party and state figures from the fraternal countries during the conference as well as during the period of direct preparation for it. Those meetings examined many principled questions of bilateral relations. This helped to an even greater extent to deepen the socialist community states' political, economic, and ideological cooperation and made a substantial contribution to the successful holding of the economic conference.

The 38th (Extraordinary) CEMA Session has approved specific measures for implementing the agreements reached at the summit level.

The results of the Moscow conference's work and the statement on the basic guidelines for the further development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries and the CEMA countries' declaration "Preserving Peace and International Economic Cooperation," adopted by the conference, evoked a broad response in the world. They enshrine the integrated approach of all 10 CEMA members to resolving successive large-scale problems of socialist building and to improve the present-day international atmosphere.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session which examined the results of the CEMA members' economic summit and approved the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that the conference results mark a new stage in the development of relations among the fraternal parties and CEMA members. Similar assessments are given in the decisions of the top-level party and state organs of the other countries which took part in the conference.

Even the West has had to acknowledge the Moscow economic conference's success. The capitalist countries' political and business circles regard the results of the Moscow meeting as an indication of the cohesion and increased level of political and economic cooperation among the socialist community states. It is noted that the conference's decision will help to increase the CEMA countries' material and technical potential and consolidate socialism's positions in the world.

II

Socialism has indisputable advantages over capitalism. It is a society of working people, social and national equality, man's complete economic and political emancipation, real freedom and democracy, and a high degree of collectivism.

These features, which are universal in character, are based on the social ownership of the means of production. All this promotes the development of fundamentally new interstate relations imbued with a spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

In the economic sphere these fraternal relations ensure high efficiency and promote the invariably progressive development of the CEMA countries which, having embarked on the path of integration, have considerably consolidated their economic, scientific, and technical potential, implemented major social transformations, and secured the steady growth of the people's prosperity.

Since 1970 the CEMA members have increased their national income by 80 percent and their industrial output by 100 percent, whereas the Common Market states' have increased theirs by only 30 percent and 20 percent respectively. The socialist community countries, where less than one-tenth of the world's population lives, now produce one-fourth of the world's national [as published] income, one-third of its industrial output, and one-fifth of its agricultural output.

Multifaceted economic cooperation within the CEMA framework has become a powerful and stable factor in its members' economic and social progress. Their reciprocal trade is developing at a fast pace, outstripping the growth in national income and industrial production. Its volume has increased 4.9 times since 1970.

We have every reason for noting, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in a speech at the Kremlin reception in honor of the economic conference participants, that "we could not have achieved our present results, of course, without broad cooperation."

The socialist community countries' complex and crucial national economic tasks are being resolved efficiently by means of economic integration. These tasks include one of the most acute problems in the world today -- that of fuel and energy. As is well known, the Soviet Union plays a great role in resolving it within the CEMA framework. Joint energy systems, an extensive network of oil and gas pipelines, and the development of the nuclear power industry are convincing examples of the fruitfulness of joint efforts. As a result, the CEMA countries are the world's only industrially developed zone successfully to resist the effect of the energy crisis which has shaken the world capitalist economy.

Another very important national economic problem which is being tackled jointly is to provide the dynamically developing national economies with up-to-date machinery and equipment. Trade in machine-building products is worth tens of billions of rubles annually. Great results have also been achieved in cooperation in space research, nuclear physics, and computer hardware.

One could also cite other examples of the successful pooling of efforts in crucial areas of economic development.

After generalizing the wealth of experience of economic collaboration, the Moscow conference confirmed the vital force of the principles of cooperation based on socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence, and national interests, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, full equality, mutual benefit, and comradely mutual assistance. These principles will continue to be consistently implemented in the interests of further deepening and improving cooperation.

The Moscow meeting convincingly confirmed that the democratic methods of integration characteristic of socialism make it possible to organically combine each country's national interests with the common goals.

It refuted once again the West's fictions about the existence of supposedly irreconcilable contradictions within the community. The CEMA members' integration will continue to develop along its socialist path, on a planned basis, and using its characteristic economic forms.

The economic conference participants were unanimous in the view that life has fully confirmed the correctness and timeliness of the CEMA countries' collectively formulated course toward developing socialist economic integration and the reliability of our cooperation mechanism. The leaders of the fraternal parties and states were also unanimous in the view that there are still considerable reserves in this. They are to be found primarily in the development of production sharing and cooperation, closer pooling of efforts in the key areas of scientific and technical progress, joint assimilation of natural resources, and the resolution of other important economic problems.

The CEMA countries' cooperation strategy planned for the eighties and nineties will help to resolve each of those problems, above all the tasks of production intensification. Accelerated labor productivity growth, consistent reduction of the material- and energy-intensiveness of production, higher technical standards and quality of output, and optimized and complementary national economic structures -- these constitute the principled directions of the fraternal parties' present economic policy. Cooperation within the framework of CEMA, whose long-term foundations have now been firmly laid, will be fully geared toward implementing them.

III

The conference took a new step toward deepening the coordination of economic policy and the formulation on a collective basis of ways of resolving major national economic tasks. The defining of the long-term directions for the CEMA countries' economic collaboration provided a firm basis for coordinating the 5-year plans for 1986-1990 and beyond.

All this is of fundamental significance for increasing the effectiveness of collaboration in the economic sphere. Cooperation in the sphere of planning activity, particularly in the coordination of national economic plans, has been and remains the main method of deepening the international socialist division of labor. The paths for coordinating economic policy that were collectively formulated in Moscow enrich the theory and practice of the planned management of economic cooperation.

The fraternal countries determined the areas for increasing the effectiveness of collaboration in resolving such crucial national economic tasks as accelerating scientific and technical progress, intensifying production, providing fuel, energy, raw material resources, and food, and further developing production sharing and cooperation.

The main element of present-day economic strategy is scientific and technical progress and the creation and introduction of fundamentally new equipment and techniques. The CEMA countries have all they need for this: a mighty industrial, scientific, and technical base, natural resources, cadres, and a planned system of economic management.

The main areas of technical progress are in electronics, comprehensive automation including flexible automated production units, the nuclear power industry, new types of materials and production techniques, biotechnology, and so forth.

In the interests of focusing efforts on the most important and promising areas of science and technology it was decided to jointly formulate a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress for the next 15-20 years. It will enable the CEMA countries to pursue a coordinated scientific and technical policy. This program will undoubtedly be an important new instrument for socialist integration. The CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation has already begun drafting it. It is important to ensure that it is a document that really directs people toward joint action in science, technology, and manufacturing techniques and in their mass introduction into production.

The economic conference examined the question of improving the structure of the international socialist division of labor. This is of strategic significance for further developing our integration.

It is recognized that the most important reserve now for activating mutual links lies in fundamentally deepening production specialization and cooperation, particularly in machine building. Pooling fraternal countries' efforts will help to promote very rapid qualitative development in that sector. The conference documents have defined the priority tasks of cooperation in this area. Practical measures to carry them out will be coordinated in the very near future. This principally involves the joint production of the most up-to-date machines for the most important national economic sectors.

The way to achieve this goal is by deepening intersectoral and above all intra-sector cooperation. Large-scale cooperation in producing AES equipment, for example, has already enabled us to quickly establish the production of the requisite modern equipment in quantities which fully meet our countries' needs. International socialist cooperation now has to concentrate on such promising areas as the production of energy-, material-, and labor-saving equipment based on the latest scientific achievements. The general opinion is [po odshchemy mneniyu] that this task must be resolved by the active use of the new organizational form of cooperation -- namely, direct ties between ministries, associations, and enterprises within the CEMA framework.

The accords reached on ways of resolving the problems of fuel, energy, and raw materials are of exceptional significance for the CEMA countries' steady, ongoing development in the next 5 years and into the 1990's. The conference participants expressed their firm conviction that they will be able to ensure the continuing development of their national economies by mobilizing their own resources and implementing the decisions adopted in the field of fuel and raw materials supply.

Particular attention was given here to drawing up a package of measures for the economical and rational use of all kinds of resources based on the introduction of progressive manufacturing processes, modern machinery and equipment, and changes in the pattern of production and consumption.

Paramount attention among the measures outlined is being given to nuclear energy. A construction program for AESes and nuclear heat supply plants will be elaborated for this purpose.

The conference reached an accord whereby CEMA countries will export products needed by our national economy, particularly food, industrial consumer goods, and certain kinds of construction materials, machinery, and equipment of high quality which meet world technical standards in order to create economic conditions ensuring the implementation and continuation of Soviet supplies of raw materials and energy resources.

With the aim of satisfying fraternal countries' growing requirements the Soviet Union has proposed that they take part in the construction of a new, large-capacity export gas pipeline from West Siberia which will make it possible to supply 20-22 billion cubic meters of gas per year. The joint creation of capital-intensive and technically difficult complexes of this kind is a convincing example of the great economic potential of socialist integration.

Work on individual sections of the gas pipeline could be carried out by the countries involved on a turnkey basis. Practice has shown that this kind of construction is a highly effective form of cooperation. It enables major economic tasks to be promptly resolved, capacities to be increased, and production bottlenecks to be quickly cleared. It is expedient to develop it more actively in other areas, too, as in the agro-industrial sphere.

The eighties have been characterized by intensification of the social thrust of integration and by its move toward direct satisfaction of the requirements of the socialist community countries' peoples. Comprehensive development of cooperation in agricultural production and industrial processing of its output in the interests of improving the population's food supply and consumption pattern is envisaged to that end.

It is planned to strengthen the raw materials base of sectors producing consumer goods, to substantially increase trade in them, and to expand cooperation in the production of consumer durables. These measures will enable the range of goods in every CEMA country to be markedly increased and the growing needs of working people to be more fully met.

Overcoming the backwardness bequeathed to certain countries and peoples by the capitalist mode of production is an undoubted achievement of socialism. Practice has shown that the international socialist division of labor is a powerful factor in eliminating unevenness in the development of individual countries. The gap in the levels of economic development in the European CEMA countries has now been considerably reduced. Our task now is to help accelerate the development of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia and to increase their economies' efficiency, bearing in mind the need to carry out socialist industrialization. Aid must be directed toward accelerating the process of gradually bringing the level of development of those states up to that of the European CEMA countries. This process will take place through wider participation by Vietnam, Mongolia, and Cuba in the international socialist division of labor in sectors where favorable conditions for development exist. CEMA members consider it their internationalist duty to provide such aid.

While comprehensively developing socialist integration, the CEMA countries are also seeking to participate actively in the world division of labor, including the capitalist states, based on the principles of mutual benefit, equitability, and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. They see in this, in addition to economic interest, a reliable material basis for detente. The expansion of ties with developing countries, which will help to develop the young states' national economies and strengthen their economic independence, holds great prospects.

The participants in the Moscow conference appealed to all peoples and state and government leaders to take vigorous action to develop international economic cooperation.

The documents adopted at the conference place great responsibility on each country to fulfill the obligations stemming from them. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo instructed the relevant Soviet organizations to formulate and implement the requisite measures to fulfill the accords reached to the highest standard.

Economic cooperation measures with fraternal countries are an integral part of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000 which is currently in preparation. Our country's export potential is being carefully looked at in the plan projections, and ways of making more intensive use of integration factors in the interests of resolving immediate national economic tasks are being examined. The CPSU Central Committee is paying unremitting attention to this work.

Foreign economic ties are now a highly effective sphere of the national economy for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In 1983 alone our foreign trade turnover with CEMA countries exceeded R65 billion. In exchange for large-scale supplies of its output the USSR receives equipment and consumer items from CEMA countries. These include equipment for the chemical, textile, and food industries, printing, and transport. Many products from the CEMA countries -- footware, furniture, sewn goods, fruit, vegetables, and medicaments -- are well known to the Soviet consumer. In turn, Soviet-made automobiles, domestic radio and electronic equipment, electrical equipment, and other consumer durables enjoy high demand in fraternal countries.

New joint decisions by the CEMA countries are ensuring a considerable increase in the effectiveness of cooperation and an enhancement of the mutual benefit derived from it. Planning organs and sector ministries are required to take full account of the growing technical and production potential of our states to produce the most up-to-date and high-quality output when coordinating national economic plans within the CEMA framework. Here it is important to exploit to the full the advantages of the socialist division of labor.

The mobilization of integration reserves will facilitate the implementation of the decision recently adopted in our country on creating economic conditions to increase the commitment of ministries and enterprises to the broad development of international production sharing on the basis of direct ties. The direct participation of production collectives in integration will enable enterprises' potential to be used to the full, international forms of competition to be developed, and exchange of experience to be stepped up. All this will consolidate mutual understanding and friendship among fraternal countries. And this friendship and comprehensive cooperation based on the principles of socialist internationalism are more important today then ever before.

Absolute fulfillment by the Soviet side of obligations stemming from the decisions taken at the CEMA economic summit must become a vital cause for economic leaders, engineers, technicians, and working people. This is not only an economic, but a political task. Therefore, the party organs and party organizations of the relevant economic links must constantly monitor all this work. Most serious attention should be paid to ensuring prompt delivery of output to fraternal countries and to ensuring its high quality.

The historic decisions of the CEMA economic summit were the result of collective understanding and generalization of the path traveled by the socialist community and are a major contribution to the theory and practice of socialist and communist building. They mark a new stage in the development of relations among fraternal parties and states. Their implementation will undoubtedly raise the level of socialist states' cooperation to a higher level and will help to increase their economic potential and strengthen socialism's position in the world.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON L.A. OLYMPICS

Fairness of Officiating Questioned

LD011328 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 1 TASS -- (TASS special correspondents):

The audiences, experts and athletes themselves are disappointed at the lacklustre performance at the summer Olympic Games of 1984 in absence of the teams of the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries. Statements to this affect are ever more often made here by prominent coaches, athletes, the press, radio and television. In absence of the powerful teams of the USSR, the GDR and Cuba, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES points out, the USA will apparently dominate the 23rd Olympic Games. So far the hosts have comfortably won, 18 in the open championship of the United States, one gold medal after another. They have already received 16 sets of the top prizes out of 27. They could get even more, but in a number of kinds of sports, as, for example, in weightlifting, they are putting up too poor a performance.

They are also assisted by the judges, as commentators note. According to the American UPI agency, the officials of the Australian swimming team have lodged an official protest, calling in question the victory of Rowdy Gaines (USA) in the 100 metre freestyle swimming event and outstripped by 0.44 seconds Australian Mark Stockwell, who placed second.

How much is the claim of the Australians well-founded? Their opinion is shared by other experts: Gaines violated the rules of the competitions. He, as it is pointed out here, made a "flying start." The point is that the other competitors jumped into the water from a static position on the platform, while Gaines did that from the go.

I was robbed at Los Angeles, said Stockwell, who placed second. It was unfair game. I was confident that the judges will announce a false start. If they think here that the Americans are allowed everything, even to change the rules for winning a victory, they are deeply in the wrong. Gaines did not behave properly.

The fairness of the high points awarded on the American athletes in the gymnastics tournament are called in question here. If one is to believe the marks awarded by the judges, the U.S. men's team has succeeded in outstripping such highly experienced teams as those of PRC and Japan.

On the third day of the competitions 10 sets of medals were vied for, seven of them have gone to athletes of the USA. But none of the champions could score any world records.

Even despite an essential handicap, Rowdy Gaines clocked 49.80 seconds. Teresa Andrews (USA) won the 100 metre backstroke with 1:02.55, below the world record set at the Moscow Olympics by Ricka Rainisch (GDR), who was almost two seconds faster. Chen Wei Qiang of the PRC lifted up 282.5 kg to win the title of champion in the weight category of up to 60 kg, while the world record set by Bulgarian Stefan Tokurov is 315 kg.

The first gold medal for the Italian team has been gained by Luciano Giovanetti, who won the trap shooting competition with 192 points.

It is not easy to appear in the sports arenas of Los Angeles and train, especially for the guests. Thus freestyle wrestler Takada from Japan said that it is difficult to speak of a good sporting shape and fighting spirits when helicopters are permanently humming over the Olympic Village and policemen are talking too loudly in the corridors, which prevents the athletes from sleeping.

The Indian athletes, the well-known field hockey masters have repeatedly declared their protest. Provocations, high-handed disrespect for their national flag during the game with the USA team, biased refereeing during the meet with the Malaysian national team, such incidents happen also in other competitions and with other teams.

Behind the fences of the stadiums and the Olympic Village the atmosphere is far from being calm. Robberies, drunken bouts and scuffles are the usual scenes. Thus, two "forgetful" Swedish tourists were beaten up and robbed in one of the southern districts of Los Angeles. It turned out that the tourists took the wrong bus and got into a "dangerous" district of the city. One cannot afford being forgetful in Los Angeles.

Use of Banned Stimulants Common

LD012041 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA publishes today an item by its correspondent Aleksandr Palladin from Washington.

The correspondent cites an excerpt from the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES which writes that the rumour that half of the leading American athletes use banned stimulants is an obvious understatement. A group of the leading American athletes at the Los Angeles games contrary to the tradition refused to live in the Olympic Village for the reason that sportsmen staying there were warned of the possibility of sudden checks for doping.

Certainly we are risking our health but one is prepared to risk anything for the sake of glory and money. These words printed in the LOS ANGELES TIMES were said by holder of the national record of the USA in shot put Dave Laut. The newspaper suspects that the United States' best sprinter and long jumper Carl Lewis is also among the users of doping.

The stimulants are still winning the battle against the National Olympic Committee of the USA which comes out with a lot of rhetoric but takes little practical action, the newspaper wrote.

Doctor Kerr who consults Los Angeles Olympians said he does not know a single American, participant in the Olymics who would discard stimulants, Palladin notes. This is why doubts are caused by the victory of the American cyclist Alex Grewal who had been known in the international sports prior to the Olympics only due to the fact that he had been accused of using doping.

Anti-Sovietism Persists

LD011606 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 1 Aug 84

["Olympics Comment" -- TASS headline]

[TExt] Los Angeles August 1 -- Enjoying the backing of the authorities, U.S. ultra-right-wing groupings are whipping up anti-Soviet psychosis at the summer Olympic Games. Fresh evidence of this campaign has been the appearance on the official announcement board at the man press-centre of a slanderous leaflet concocted by the Ukrainian emigre rabble. The leaflet "notified" in crude anti-Soviet phrases about a "press conference" scheduled for one of these days.

The posting of that leaflet in the press centre, to which only accredited journalists and LAOOC officials are admitted, is just one example of the atmosphere of anti-Soviet psychosis that is being whipped up here. There also is an open sale of T-shirts with the legend "Russians, get out" near the main arena of the games, the coliseum stadium. According to NEWSWEEK, these T-shirts have never been as fashionable as now. Stickers with inscriptions insulting Soviet people are even seen on car fenders.

As for the anti-Soviet leaflet in the press centre, it undoubtedly is the handiwork of an organisation participating in the infamous "Ban the Soviets" coalition. It is the bandit groupings of that coalition that threatened violence to Soviet athletes.

Before the games the anti-Sovieteers promised to spare no effort to poison the atmosphere in Los Angeles for a Soviet sports delegation. Gangs of terrorists were making ready to abduct Soviet people, to lock them in special "secret" flats and after brainwashing to present them to the authorities as persons willing to seek "political asylum" in the United States. White House officials openly blessed the actions of anti-Soviet groupings and advised them "to build pressure on the Soviets." The latest facts show that hatred for the Soviet Union is still fuelled by the extremists, which is further proof of the well-grounded character of the decision taken by the National Olympic Committee of the USSR that it was impossible for Soviet athletes to participate in the Los Angeles games.

SCHEDULE FOR SPORTS COMPETITIONS IN USSR

LD012134 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- Soviet sportsmen will compete in nearly 40 events with the participation of representatives of some 50 countries in August. Soviet sportsmen will participate in the friendly international competitions held in socialist countries: In modern rhythmic gymnastics in Bulgaria, diving and yachting in Hungary, cycling (road racing) in the GDR, boxing, water polo and volleyball in Cuba, judo wrestling and equestrian sport (three events) in Poland, gymnastics, handball (women) and archery in Czechoslovakia.

Competitions will be held in Moscow in track-and-field for men on August 17-18, in cycling (track racing) on August 18-22, trap shooting and point shooting (19-25), swimming (19-25), field hockey for men (19-26), basketball (22-30) and rowing (23-25). There will be a regatta in Tallinn for vessels of the classes "soling", "star", "the flying dutchman", "catamaran" and "windglider" (18-26).

Major all-union competitions, the summer student games, are closing in the USSR this month. The finals in 26 events are held in 29 cities. The competitions will be closed on August 19 in Minsk.

Here are the fixtures for other major all-union and international competitions to be held in the USSR in August:

1-4 -- The USSR skeet shooting championship. Mytishchiy, the Moscow region.
1-5 -- The USSR modern pentathlon championship. Moscow.
1-5 -- The USSR canoeing championship. Shaulyay (Lithuania).
1-7 -- Football. Friendly games of USSR clubs with Malta's national team, Volgograd, Krasnodar, Moscow.
1-25 -- USSR chess championship for women (semifinals). Tallinn, Nikolayev.
2-11 -- International rugby competitions for the prize of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Moscow.

3-6 -- USSR field hockey cup for women. Moscow.
4-10 -- Football. Friendly matches of clubs of Moldavia against Madagascar's national team. Kishinev.
7-11 -- The USSR cycling cup (bunch and team races). Kaunas.
10-12 -- The track and field match of the teams of the Russian Federation and Serbia. Ryazan.
12-19 -- Volleyball competitions of clubs of the USSR and India's national team. Alma-Ata.
12-24 -- Field hockey competitions of men's teams of Moscow and Zimbabwe. Moscow.
13-22 -- Friendly matches in botoball [as received] of the national teams of the USSR and Bulgaria, Pinsk, Luninets, Brest (Belorussia).
14-19 -- Volleyball and gymnastics competitions of the picked teams of the Russian Federation and Dortmund (FRG). Rostov-on-Don.
17-19 -- USSR championship in rowing slalom. Pervomaysk (the Ukraine).
17-19 -- Speed-skating competitions of the USSR and the GDR national teams. Leningrad.
17-22 -- International cycling competitions (road races). Colonel Skopenko Memorial. Lvov, Ternopol, Rovno.
20-24 -- International competitions in parachute jumping combined events. Vitebsk.
21-26 -- Boxing championship of the railwaymen international sports union. Moscow.
23-26 -- International equestrian competitions (dressage). Kiev.
27-30 -- USSR cycling championship (motor-paced races). Tallinn.
August 30 - September 2 -- USSR water skiing championship. Moscow.
August 31 - September 2 -- International equestrian competitions (clearing of obstacles). Vilnius.
August 31 - September 3 -- USSR track and field championship. Donetsk.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES USSR'S MIDEAST PLAN

LD011639 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union's proposals for a Middle East settlement have been positively assessed in the United Nations, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar who is visiting here told a press conference today.

He said that proceeding from those proposals, he had sent corresponding letters to all interested sides as well as the member states of the U.N. Security Council. But the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East had met with a negative reaction from Israel and the United States, the U.N. secretary-general said.

The Middle East problem, he said, is extremely serious and dangerous in the light of the continuing growth of tension in the world. He said the U.N. would continue working on a solution to that problem, seeking to involve all interested sides in the process.

Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the situation in Central America also was a source of grave concern. The United Nations Organization, he said, supports efforts by the "Contadora Group" to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region.

LIBYA PROTESTS U.S. AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS IN UN

LD020856 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Libya has lodged a protest with the U.N. against the actions of the United States, which recently launched a new large-scale aggressive action against that sovereign country. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations, has addressed a letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stressing that the terrorist attacks of the United States against his country create a dangerous situation.

The letter recalls that early in the morning on July 26 carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet violated Libya's air space. A total of 164 aircraft took part in a provocation, which lasted more than 12 hours. Some of the planes penetrated the Libyan air space to a depth of 10-15 kilometres.

As is pointed out in the document, the piratic actions by the American aircraft jeopardise the civil aviation flights. These actions also endanger peace and security all over the region. The letter points out that Libya reserves for itself the right to take all the necessary measures to protect its air space and territorial waters.

As follows from the information sent in recent months by Libya to the secretary general and to the president of the U.N. Security Council, the provocative flights of the American aircraft on July 26 are just the latest episode in the unending series of threats against Libya, systematically used by Washington. The aim of that permanently kindled hostile campaign is to camouflage the militaristic activeness of the United States, ensure a broadening of American military "presence" in North Africa under the pretext of some "Libyan threat". The same invented "threat" is used by the Reagan administration in order to "justify" its policy of institutionalised terrorism.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE

LD020902 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- Heated debates continued for two weeks at the session of the ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, PRAVDA's commentator Valerian Skvortsov writes today. In the opinion of many an observer, there are signs of a positive shift in the work of the committee that exists for 12 years now -- the shift on the road toward the committee's goal -- the preparation of an international conference on the issue of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The discussion of the idea, which the United Nations took up for the first time in 1971, this time dealt with two main issues: preliminary agenda of the planned forum, which is to convene in the first half of 1985 in Colombo, and on the rules of procedure. And once again nonaligned countries showed clearly and unequivocally their desire to see the efforts of the conference concentrated on working out practical measures to reduce military activity in the Indian Ocean.

Representatives of nonaligned countries believe with good reason that the ocean where international political and economic interests intersect has long been in the focus of the problem of setting limits to the arms race on a global scale and preventing new conflict situations from developing, the commentator writes.

The shift the signs of which have been observed at the latest session of the ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean should be promoted and encouraged in every way. Judging from speeches of representatives of the United States and its allies, the West has not renounced its efforts to set up obstacles on the road to the Colombo forum which was being postponed through their fault since 1981. The U.S. Administration in actual fact gave the green light to an unprecedented buildup of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. The corner-stone of the U.S. presence there is the base on the island of Diego Garcia and about 30 more bases in different regions of that vast water area, Valerian Skvortsov writes.

The Soviet Union has firmly and consistently supported the proposal of nonaligned countries on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Some time back our country embarked on the talks with the United States on the limitation and subsequent lowering of the level of military activity in the Indian Ocean. Washington, however, broke off the talks unilaterally. The Soviet representative at the ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean said that the Soviet Union favoured immediate practical measures, without waiting for the conference, to lessen tensions in the Indian Ocean, and urged all the states whose ships navigate it to refrain from any steps which could complicate the situation in the region, the commentator notes.

An effort to remove obstacles from the road to Colombo is becoming an increasingly important problem of modern international relation Valerian Skvortsov writes in conclusion.

MAJOR NATO NAVAL, AIR EXERCISES BEGIN NEAR DENMARK

LD011123 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Copenhagen August 1 TASS -- Major exercise of the permanent NATO naval force in the Atlantic started today in the Danish straits and the Baltic Sea. It will last till August 22. Danish and West German Air Force and naval units will also take part in the exercise. In the course of the exercise the cooperation between naval ships, planes and staffs of the NATO member countries will be trained. [as received]

PROPAGANDA BY ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

LD012316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 1 Aug 84

["Leninist University of the Millions" program entitled: "The Particularities of the Ideological Struggle at the Contemporary Stage," conducted by "our commentator" Yuliy Semenov in conversation with Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Nezhin, professor at the Academy of Social Sciences at the Party Central Committee]

[Text] [Semenov] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, as is known, the intensive radio propaganda conducted by our ideological opponents has now turned into a real radio war against the countries of socialism. In their radio subversion against the populations of the socialist countries, they are making use of a whole arsenal of methods -- lies, slander, blackmail. What do you say about this?

[Nezhin] First of all, I must say that in its most shameless methods of lies and slander, contemporary bourgeois propaganda undoubtedly surpasses the propaganda school of Hitlerite fascism. It was not without purpose that Allen Dulles, one of the most sinister American figures, when calling for the intensification of ideological subversion, frankly welcomed the blasphemous utterance of Goebbels that several hundred people can be poisoned at one time in a gas chamber, but millions can be poisoned with well-made lies.

[Semenov] But evidently the contemporary masters of psychological warfare against the socialist world also added something themselves.

[Nezhin] Undoubtedly; for example, the method of flow-line production of lies and slander against the socialist system. This is how it is done: Hundreds of centers of subversion and thousands of specialists study our papers and magazines every day in the most painstaking fashion right down to the rayon level. They intercept our radio programs. Vicious and slanderous commentaries are immediately devised and broadcast with great alacrity by the radio stations. The recipe for this is always the same: Distortion of our achievements and exaggeration of our difficulties and shortcomings, which we ourselves speak about. But however much the paid masters of disinformation may try, truth will prevail. The methods and means of our ideological opponent, while seeming to be great in number, are in fact quite limited. They appeal to the emotions and prejudices, to falsifications, anti-Soviet and anticommunist myths, and to stereotypes. The Soviet man, the builder of a communist society, devoted to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, who has a high level of general education and culture, is naturally capable of discerning the subversive scheme and the manipulative nature of the insinuations of the ideological opponent and of giving them a deserved rebuff.

[Semenov] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, could you show us with some examples the mechanics of some of the most frequent manipulative methods of subversive propaganda?

[Nezhin] Of course. Understanding that bare-faced statements and unsubstantiated assertions of subversive propaganda would be rejected by the listeners, the bourgeois propagandists pretend that they are speaking and acting in full accordance with the rules of logic, but are in fact secretly violating them. Our press frequently speaks of the illogical statements and actions of bourgeois leaders. The peculiar mimicry and time-serving in the politics and utterances of bourgeois figures, depending on the situation, serve as an example of deception of the world public opinion.

Influenced by the increase in antiwar protests throughout the world, the American leadership was forced to replace its unconcealed and aggressive attacks with demagogic statements about its aspiration for peace, its preparedness to enter into talks on the reduction of nuclear armaments, and so on. However, contradicting themselves, they at once repeat the old fabrications about the aggressive preparations of the USSR, the need for U.S. strategy to be based on force; they continue to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe; they hatch sinister plans for the militarization of space despite the proposals of the Soviet Union to immediately begin talks; and many other things. Reagan's assurances about his adherence to peace turn out to be merely an election maneuver and a new screen for the old course toward stepping up armaments.

Here is another variety of the flagrant contradictions in words and actions -- the so-called double standard policy. Expatiating hypocritically about human rights in the socialist countries, the rulers in Washington are trampling upon those rights in their own country; they are encouraging a policy of genocide in Lebanon and El Salvador; they have committed barbaric aggression against Grenada; they are leading armed provocations against Nicaragua; they are defending the apartheid regime in South Africa; and so on.

A tried and tested method of the bourgeois propagandists is substitution of the thesis in the process of demonstration. In this case, serious discussion of important problems is replaced with a hullaballoo about secondary points of little importance. Here is an example known to all of us. Serious discussion of such fundamental socioeconomic rights as the right to work, to housing, education, health care, and other things is replaced with expatiations about the right to leave the country and the fuss about a crowd of renegades.

[Semenov] And in so-called democratic America, inconvenient people are at times simply killed. It is sufficient to recall Meredith, who protested against racial discrimination; Martin Luther King, who they have now hypocritically evoked as a national hero; and not long ago, the world indignantly learned new details about the tragic fate of a courageous leader of the American Indians, Leonard Peltier.

[Nezhin] A favorite method of the anti-Soviets is false generalization, where they emphasize the selection and exaggeration of particularities that are capable of evoking a distorted view of reality. In doing so, the bourgeois propagandists invariably follow the rule devised by Goebbels: News is a weapon of war. Its aim is to wage war, not to report information.

Subversive bourgeois propaganda use, in various variations, the method of laying one's own misdeeds at someone else's door, that is, of ascribing the ailments and crimes of imperialism to socialist society. You recall that the propaganda kitchens of the West concocted falsifications about the use of poisonous substances by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, while it was the United States that barbariously used chemical weapons during the Indochinese adventure. As a result, 43 percent of the tropical forests and 44 percent of the arable land in South Vietnam was laid waste. Of the 2 million people who suffered the effects of the poisonous substances, 3,500 died immediately. In this way, the American and other masters of psychological warfare are accusing our country of international terrorism, which is in fact the favorite activity of the CIA and the other subversive imperialist services.

[Semenov] The cynicism of the ideological saboteurs is truly boundless. Here is a fresh example. Racists of the Ku Klux Klan sent vicious hate-filled letters to the national Olympic committees of a number of African and Asian countries, and certain American newspapers immediately wrote that it was the work of the Soviet Union.

[Nezhin] The methods of psychological pressure are now the most characteristic of ideological subversion, that is, directly affecting the sphere of sentiments and emotions without particular concern for authenticity. For example, the production and dissemination of false stereotypes serves as a mass method of manipulating public awareness, distorted images of reality. In particular, these consist of such false stereotypes as "The Red Peril," "The Hand of Moscow," "The Soviet Military Threat" and others.

There is a new one, too. Calling for the consolidation of the shaken domination of the United States in Central America, Reagan is frightening the inhabitants of America with "A New Cuba." The use of false stereotypes is usually combined with the method of repetition or, more simply, drumming it in. I must say that this method has come from bourgeois commercial advertising, where it is widely used for the purpose of compulsorily mobilizing attention to make people buy some product or another. The Washington bosses are striving to firmly beat a pathological hatred for the ideas of communism into the consciousness of every American; to frighten him to death with the nonexistent Soviet military threat; to make him shudder upon hearing the very words socialism, communism, the Soviet man. With the aid of beautiful words such as American democracy, the free world, equal opportunities, and so on, they are attempting to distort the true essence of occurrences, to inculcate the illusion of a capitalist paradise, and to conceal the flagrant contradictions of imperialism.

I should like to tell you about another variant in deceiving public opinion. This is the propaganda trick of so-called playing the common man, where the bourgeois figure confidingly addresses the listeners and swears to understand their needs and aspirations.

[Semenov] It was precisely in this style that the speech of the American President was made under the high-flown title "An address to all people of the world" on 25 September last year.

The Voice of America broadcast it in 42 languages, including the languages of peoples of the socialist countries. Stepping up an unprecedented arms race and heating up the international climate to its limit. Reagan hypocritically asserted in that speech that Washington thought only of peace and the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

[Nezhin] Such propaganda performances and shows have become common in the methods of psychological pressure. Let us recall the television show "Let Poland Be Poland" of February 1982, organized by the special services of the United States. The script of this thoroughly fallacious spectacle was personally approved by the President. The U.S. ambassadors to many countries were the editors and assistants of the director, and a crowd of traitors and renegades from the socialist countries acted as extras. Here is another example. The armed invasion of Grenada was, of course, painstakingly planned. However, it was presented as the enforced decision of the President who was, allegedly, unexpectedly roused from his bed during the night with humble petitions to defend democracy in the Caribbean Basin from the aggressive intrigues of that tiny state. Photographs of the President in his pajamas did the rounds of almost all the newspapers and television screens of the Western world, at that time. Of course, the record was broken on 6 June of this year when, as we know, a grandiose propaganda spectacle was carried out under the leadership of Reagan himself in the presence of the leaders of a number of Western countries -- the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the opening of the Second Front with a simulated landing of allied troops in Normandy. The aim of the spectacle was clear: to destroy history, to belittle the role of the Soviet Union, and to ascribe to the Anglo-American troops, undeservedly, the role of saviors of Europe. However history cannot be rewritten. The allies landed in Normandy when the outcome of the war had been decided, decided by the heroism of the Soviet Army and people.

[Semenov] I think it is clear that not one work of our ideological opponent is heard in the ether without an ideological charge, without a class-determined and, as a rule, an ideological-subversive aim.

[Nezhin] I should like to conclude our conversation with the well known words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. People have always been and always will be the foolish victims of deceit and self-deception in politics until they learn to search for the interests of certain classes behind any moral, religious, political, social phrases, statements, or promises.

WEINBERGER ADMITS ARMS RACE BENEFITS ECONOMY

LD011411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, in defending the financial and economic policy of the Reagan administration has gone as far as to say that the increase in Pentagon allocations is allegedly safeguarding an increase in employment in the country and overall has a positive effect on the U.S. economy.

The secretary obstinately tried to convince his listeners, delegates at the Cleveland conference of the National Urban League, of this. Here is a domestic service commentary with Igor Surguchev at the microphone:

[Surguchev] This is not the first time that representatives of the Reagan administration have launched into demagogical discourse aimed at proving the innocence of its shameless militarist path. This is not the first time, either, that they have resorted to their thesis on the beneficial influence of the arms race on the U.S. economy. But perhaps no one has preached this absurd thesis so openly, straightforwardly, and cynically as Weinberger. In praising it up to the skies, the White House has evidently decided to depict unrestrained militarism, the main vice of its foreign and domestic policy, as some sort of boon for U.S. working people.

But this is a useless and shameless undertaking, calculated for simpletons. To be sure the exceedingly negative consequences of the country's unprecedented militarization are evident to the naked eye, as they say. Of course, the U.S. military industry provides work for a certain section of U.S. workers. However, because the Pentagon devours the lion's share of state budget, expenditure funds for the development of the peaceful branches of the economy are cut. As a result production there folds and workers are dismissed. Millions of unemployed Americans have fallen victim to the excessive appetite of the military-industrial complex.

Even going by official statistics, there are now over 8 million unemployed Americans; in actual fact however, the army of superfluous people in the United States is considerably larger. Furthermore, only 30 percent of unemployed people receive their pitiful allowance. This, too, is a consequence of the policy of militarization in accordance with which a shameful type of economics is put into practice at the expense of the unemployed and the poor for the sake of allocating fabulous sums on preparing for war.

This also explains the merciless reduction in allocations for social programs which has led to unheard-of increases in the number of poorly provided for and impoverished Americans. There are almost 35 million such people in America at the moment.

The record budget deficit, high unemployment, lagging behind several countries in the field of introducing the latest achievements of science and technology are all the direct result of the arms race being pursued by the Reagan administration, according to a recent U.S. journal, DEFENSE MONITOR.

Wide public and political circles in the United States have already become convinced that colossal military expenditure is the reason behind the slump in civilian branches of the economy and for the general worsening in the financial and economic position of the country. And it is in vain that Weinberger and apologists of militarism like him try to refute obvious facts and prove that black is white.

ANDRIANOV VIEWS U.S. BUILDUP IN ASIA, PACIFIC

LD012216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST has published an interview with by Admiral Crowe, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans area. This American warrior stated with plain satisfaction that at the present time the supplies of missiles and other combat equipment to the forces under his command have considerably improved. However, William Crowe complained, we still do not have everything we need. I shall ask our commentator Boris Andrianov to comment on these statements by the high-ranking representative of the U.S. military.

[Andrianov] The American admiral's interview is in fact yet another frank admission -- of which there have been any number -- of the already obvious fact that the Pentagon is sharply building up its military preparations in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. As for William Crowe's complaints that allegedly there are still not all the necessary armaments there, they must be appraised as clear evidence of the enormous militarist appetite of the insatiable brasshats across the ocean who are with longing eyeing the fruits of the Reagan program for the rearmament of America.

Attempting to justify the wide-scale U.S. militarist preparations in the Pacific Ocean zone the American admiral resorted once again so patently slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union. In this respect he strove in vain to ascribe some kind of defensive character to the buildup of American military power. By making malicious allegations of this kind William Crowe was, to judge by everything, making use of the well-thumbed notes that were long ago issued by official Washington to conceal the prominence that it is assigning to the Asia-Pacific Ocean area in its militarist schemes. After all, in actual fact perhaps not a single day passes without President Reagan himself or members of his immediate circle making lengthy statements that express a hypocritical concern over the situation in this extensive area of the globe. If one were for an instant to believe the words of these people, then it turns out that they are allegedly concerned about the future of the countries of the Asia-Pacific Ocean region, and this is why, they say, they are proposing that those countries ensure their security by relying on the power of the U.S. Armed Forces. However, these uninvited protectors of the destinies of other peoples are patently lying, and are lying maliciously. This out-and-out lying conceals Washington's evil intent of turning Asia into yet another front of struggle against the socialist states and against the forces of peace and progress. The striving for this has been manifested with particular clarity since the advent of the Reagan administration to power in the United States. After all, the basis of its adventurist policy is a banking on military force and the delirious calculation of making the wheel of history move in reverse.

The ruling circles on the other side of the ocean regard the Asia and Pacific area as none other than the second-most important arena for military and political confrontation with the Soviet Union after Western Europe. It is above all against our country that the enormous military machine created in Asia and the Pacific Ocean zone through the efforts of the United States, Japan, and other countries connected with Washington is openly directed. It is, of course, not fortuitous that it is precisely in this area that the second-largest grouping of American Armed Forces abroad after that in Western Europe is located. It numbers almost 500,000 officers and men. Over 300 American military installations of various types are also located there.

On this eastern front of struggle against the socialist countries the Pentagon is energetically deploying forward-based nuclear facilities. There are already Tomahawk cruise missiles aboard the ships of the American 7th Fleet. It is planned also to station such weapons of mass destruction in the territory of Japan and South Korea. Preparations have started in the south of the Korean peninsula for the deployment of American Pershing II missiles.

One has here a scheme to get first-strike weapons as close as possible to the Soviet borders in Asia and at the same time to use American allies in the East as a kind of lightning-conductor designed to deflect nuclear retribution from the territory of the United States. The essence of this cunning scheme is now being better and better understood by the peoples of the countries of Asia, who are demanding that American weapons of mass annihilation be removed from the continent's territory.

TONKIN INCIDENT REFLECTS DIRECTIVE 138 POLICY

LD011729 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

There are events that are seen clearer and understood more correctly with the passage of a number of years. And there are events which make it possible to see and assess in a new light the events of the present. The "Tonkin incident" which served 20 years ago as the pretext for the beginning of the United States aggression in Vietnam can rightly be classed with both categories.

First, it turned out that this event was not at all an "incident" the way they in Washington then tried to present it. This was a premeditated, planned action, an act of state terrorism of the biggest imperialist power against freedom-loving Vietnam, the vengeance of that power for the inability of several thousands of its "advisers" and the Saigon puppet regime patronised by them to arrest the growing struggle of the people for the liberation of South Vietnam.

The latest issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT contains new evidence testifying that there was no "torpedo attack" by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on U.S. warships in the Gulf of Tonkin. Nevertheless, the fabricated falsehood about that "attack" was used as the pretext for the order of the then President of the USA, Johnson, to take "retaliatory measures" against the DRV, to start large-scale bombings of the DRB, to unleash against the DRV a full-scale war with the use of the most horrible weapons of mass destruction.

Second, that incident invented from beginning to end, the way it was described in 1968 by a Senate committee, reflects also the policy of the present administration in the international arena, the policy of state terrorism, which has been officially recorded in Directive 138 signed by President Reagan on April 3. Under the pretext of "combating international terrorism" that document envisages the dealing of "preemptive strikes" on sovereign states and the same "retaliatory measures" that the USA used 20 years ago against Vietnam having fabricated the "Tonkin incident" and having unleashed a war against the DRV.

To use force for the solution of limited problems in remote areas of the world and convince the U.S. public of the need of it, that is how a series of drafts tabled to the U.S. Congress by the administration on the basis of Directive 138 was cynically summed up by a representative of the U.S. Department of State. And Washington makes a broad recourseto the armed force, perpetrating brigandage and terror in various areas of the world.

The United States should now make a point of invading any developing state where the revolutionary transformations threaten U.S. interests, said chief of the CIA William Casey. And the United States invades developing countries, for instance, tiny and defenceless Grenada. Just as in the Vietnamese port of Haiphong, the United States mined approaches to the ports of Nicaragua. 20 years the battleship "New Jersey" was sowing death near the coasts of Vietnam. Now peaceful population of Lebanon was subjected to bombardment from guns of that battleship. Just as to South Vietnam, the United States is sending batches of its "advisers" to El Salvador. They suggest to local punitive forces in what way they can destroy the biggest possible number of citizens of that country who are "threatening U.S. interests" in El Salvador.

The list of countries where the United States, upholding its imperialist interests, is implementing the policy of state terrorism, claiming the role of world gendarme, could be continued. But it is clear as it is that they in Washington, far from learning the lessons of the past, are neglecting them and continue trampling underfoot international law and sovereignty of peoples, and are leading the United States to new bloody ventures.

TERRORISM SAID INSTITUTIONALIZED IN U.S.

LD280917 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS — "Terrorism has long been institutionalised by the United States Administration," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. It is practically in all "hot spots" of the world that Washington is trying, in some places acting on its own, and in other places by means of its assistants, to intimidate peoples, and force its will on them by means of terrorism. "This was the case in Grenada and Lebanon and this is what is happening in Nicaragua now."

"There is another aspect to the problem of terrorism," the commentary says. "Numerous facts testify that right-wing terrorism practised by racists and neofascist organisations has become part and parcel of the bourgeois mode of life. The terrorists are quite well off in the capitalist countries." "But when right-wing extremists are brought to court, the courts invariably pass verdicts acquitting them of the charges."

"Today it can be considered proved that United States FBI was directly implicated in the murder of several fighters against racial discrimination in Greensboro and the murder of Louisa Violo, a prominent fighter for civil rights," the newspaper points out. "FBI agents were planted into organisations of neofascists and Ku Klux Klan to set them against people chosen in advance."

"It is not fortuitous that all sorts of ultras have raised their heads precisely at the time when Reagan declared his crusade against communism, the commentary stresses. "Murderers and hoodlums consider themselves, with good reason, to be the allies of the United States Administration in that crusade."

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON U.S. ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

LD290802 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- It was stressed at the 26th Congress of the CPSU that it is important that the "peoples should know the truth about the disastrous consequences of a nuclear war."

This is necessary not in order to make people shudder with fear, but in order to ensure lucidity of mind so as to mobilise them to action, Gennadiy Gerasimov points out in the Saturday commentary in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA.

This resulted in an upsurge of the anti-war movement.

It goes without saying that many things are interlinked in politics, and most people believe that responsible for the current wave of indignation is Ronald Reagan who frightened America, Europe -- the whole world with his light-minded speculation that a "limited" nuclear war is thinkable and the end of the world may come already in the lifetime of this generation.

As a result, nearly a million of Americans took to the streets of New York in June 1982 demanding peace, a freeze on the nuclear arsenals. But the Reagan administration remained totally unimpressed, and presidential aide Edwin Meese arrogantly said: All this is void of any meaning, as it will not influence our policy.

An attempt was also made to picture all in America who declare for peace to be either direct "agents of Moscow," or naive simpletons.

Despite the traditional anti-Soviet background in the political life in the United States, this calumny of peace champions did not benefit the political image of the administration. A proof of that is the President's peace rhetoric during the presidential election campaign. Contrary to Meese's bravado, the anti-war movement yet influenced the policy or, at least, the conduct of the politicos.

Already late last year David Broder wrote in the newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on the approaching "period of highly emotional talk of the horrors of nuclear war. [no end quotation mark as received] All this is done, he pointed out, to cause repugnance to the consequences of nuclear war.

He is right. This takes both common sense and emotions.

But how can one make official Washington heed the voice of reason?

Last year the newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote: "Unfortunately, Reagan's views of the horrors of war remain unknown up to now."

The American peace champions suggest that the United States Administration should think over two points:

First, the buildup of arms does not increase the security of the United States. On the contrary, an increase in the level of nuclear confrontation creates an even greater danger.

Second, it is technically impossible to create a guarantee from nuclear destruction, even if all resources are used for the creation of an anti-ballistic missile defence system.

Yet the administration has requested an independent research into the consequences of a nuclear conflict.

We hope that the goodwill of millions will coop up the frenzy of the high-handed militarists. Even more people resolutely oppose Washington's nuclear ambitions. The peoples of the world say their firm "no!" to the nuclear maniacs, Gennadiy Gerasimov writes in conclusion.

FESUNENKO VIEWS UK-PRC HONG KONG TALKS

LD012331 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1908 GMT 1 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] One of the last fragments of the British colonial empire, Hong Kong, or Xinggang as the Chinese call it, was seized by Great Britain in 1842 and then leased by Britain from China in 1898 for 99 years. However, everything comes to an end. China started ever more insistently to claim its rights to this colonial enclave, ultimately forcing London to agree to talks.

The British Foreign Secretary Howe has just visited Hong Kong and Beijing. He held talks on this subject and held a news conference at the conclusion of the talks. Howe cheerfully said that the high contracting parties had made progress and had created the conditions for the achievement of an agreement on the handing over of Hong Kong to China in the future.

The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, commenting on the results of the talks, expresses the conviction that an agreement will possibly be signed this year.

ZANIN ON JAPAN'S GROWING TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD011938 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- Commentator Sergey Zanin writes:

The African countries express concern over the intention of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan to re-establish full-scale diplomatic relations and to broaden economic ties with the Republic of South Africa. African representatives in Tokyo describe the opening of the Japanese Consultate in Pretoria and the establishment by deputies of the Japanese Parliament from the Liberal Democratic Party of the "League of Friendship With South Africa" as alarming steps in this direction.

It is not fortuitous that African countries' ambassadors in Tokyo asked the Nakasone Cabinet for clarifications in view of the intensification of Japan's cooperation with the racist regime. Japan has become Pretoria's second largest economic partner after the United States. Last year, trade turnover between Japan and the Republic of South Africa topped 3,300 million dollars. The advocates of "friendship" with the racists particularly stress the Japanese industrialists' interest in South African raw materials and urge them to follow suit of the United States and other Western states in their attitude towards the Republic of South Africa. On its part, Pretoria receives from Japan equipment and technology which facilitates the strengthening of the military-industrial potential of the apartheid regime.

The policy of "special ties" with the Republic of South Africa, which is how they are called in Tokyo, closely resembles the United States' policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist state and is directly linked with Washington's attempt to break the international isolation of its "strategic ally" in the south of Africa. The United States is stubbornly nudging its NATO partners and other allies to intensifying their cooperation with the apartheid regime so as to impart to it, in the long run, the semblance of lawfulness in the international arena. This was also the purpose of the recent tour of West European countries by the head of the racist regime Pieter Botha, which was arranged with Washington's assistance. It is precisely under the cover of the propaganda hullabaloo, raised in connection with Botha's tour, that the Japanese "friends" of racists declared the establishment of the notorious "league", supporting the U.S. efforts to whitewash the aggressive foreign and repressive domestic policy of the apartheid state.

The consolidation of ties with Pretoria, contrary with the will of the international community, which calls for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, is conducive to a situation when Tokyo is turning into an accomplice of the racists' crimes.

JAPAN DEMANDS U.S. END EXTRA CORPORATE TAX LEVY

LD020736 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 2 TASS -- Japan has demanded that Washington immediately end its discriminatory practices of charging additional taxes on the Japanese companies operating in the United States territory. A statement to this effect has been made in Parliament by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. He stressed that such practices constitute a protectionist measure threatening a further sharpening of trade and economic differences between the two countries.

They in Japan consider the imposition by Washington of additional taxes on the Japanese companies to be "revenge" for the permanent increase in the United States deficit in trade with Japan, which totalled 22 billion dollars last year.

MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH DPRK CONCLUDES, VIEWED

SK020524 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis ended in our country on 27 July. In connection with this the station reporter says:

During the month of solidarity, workers' rallies and meetings were held in Moscow, Moscow Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Khabarovskiy Kray, Primorskiy Kray, Leningrad Oblast, Amur Oblast, and many other cities and rural areas in our country, at which future active support for the Korean people's just struggle was expressed as well.

During the month of solidarity, the Soviet people comprehended the success of the workers of People's Korea in their struggle for socialist construction and reunification of the country which is divided because of the U.S. imperialists.

In connection with the opening of the month of solidarity, a soiree was held in the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Hall, and attended by Comrade Yi Tu-yi, DRPK charge d'affaires to the Soviet Union, DPRK Embassy personnel, Soviet-Korea Friendship Society activists, and representatives of the capital's public circles.

Major General [name indistinct], vice chairman of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Central Committee, and who participated in the Korean liberation, spoke at the soiree:

[Recorded Russian fading into Korean translation] In the name of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society activists present here, I greet the fraternal Korean guests and express our feelings of friendship and solidarity with them.

The Soviet people again proclaimed their support for the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the peaceful reunification of the country, and strengthening the friendship and cooperation with the DPRK workers. They resolutely demanded that the U.S. forces, the main obstacle to Korean reunification as a peace-loving democratic country, withdraw from South Korea.

Finally, Comrade [name indistinct] wished the fraternal Korean people new success in their socialist construction, in carrying out the decisions of the 6th WPK Congress, and in the just struggle for peaceful national reunification on a democratic basis.

In return, DPRK Charge d'Affaires to the Soviet Union Comrade Yi Tu-yi spoke:

I would first like to express deep thanks to (?the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries), the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Central Committee and many comrades for arranging a film reception and inviting us today on the occasion of the month of joint anti-U.S. struggle. This is a great encouragement to our people's struggle for national reunification. I take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the CPSU and Soviet Government for [words indistinct] the development of [words indistinct] our party and government of the republic.

Our party and the government of the republic actively support the fair position of the CPSU and Soviet Government and their steps to ease international tension and to [words indistinct], and are in firm solidarity with the Soviet people in their struggle to realize them.

Our people highly value friendship, unity, and cooperative relations with the fraternal Soviet people, and strengthening [word indistinct] is our party's consistent policy. The historical visit to the Soviet Union by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, was an epochal turning point in developing the traditional friendly and cooperative Korea-Soviet relations onto a higher stage.

We will make active efforts in the future as well to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people, and will forever carry on a common struggle with the Soviet people to oppose imperialism and carry out the cause of socialism and communism.

Finally, I sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people great success in carrying out the 4th year tasks of the (?11th) 5-year plan put forward at the (?21st) CPSU Congress.

INDIAN 'CONCERN' OVER U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD011607 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 1 TASS -- Addressing a session of Parliament, which is currently held here, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi said that India was deeply worried over the large-scale supplies of U.S. arms to Pakistan and the build-up by the United States of its military presence in the Indian Ocean region. Answering deputies' questions, she pointed out that Pakistan was deploying the U.S.-supplied modern armaments on the borders with India. We have no doubt that this weaponry will be used against India, Indira Gandhi stressed. Besides that, U.S. arms shipments spoil the general atmosphere on the South-Asian subcontinent at the time when India persistently strives to create the atmosphere of peace and goodneighbourliness in South Asia. We cannot reconcile ourselves to shipments of U.S. war materiel, said the prime minister.

The head of the Indian Government told members of Parliament that the question of India's concern over the supplies of U.S. weapons to Pakistan was raised by the Indian Government before the U.S. Administration, also during the recent visit to India by Vice President George Bush. The American side disregarded, however, our attitude, said Indira Gandhi.

ANTI-U.S., WEST DEMONSTRATION IN NEW DELHI

LD020849 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 2 TASS -- A public demonstration against U.S. interference in Indian affairs took place outside the American Embassy here. Among the demonstrators were the leaders of the ruling Indian National Congress Party (I), opposition parties, activists of public organizations, representatives of different sections of the population of the Indian capital. The demonstrators demanded an end to machinations by the USA and other Western powers designed to undermine India's national unity and territorial integrity.

U.S. REPORTEDLY GRANTS AFGHAN REBELS MORE AID

LD011706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The Reagan administration is continuing its policy of interfering in the internal affairs of independent Afghanistan. Information leaked to the press reports that the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Appropriations, under White House pressure, allotted an additional $50 million in secret aid to Afghan rebel formations. According to the same information, arms deliveries to Afghan rebels through CIA channels were recently carried out. Such deliveries are estimated to total approximately $75 million annually.

The broadening scale of U.S. military aid to these bandit groupings is aggravating the situation in that region.

SOBOLEV ON ADDITIONAL CIA FUNDS FOR DUSHMANS

LD012234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 1 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] The American press continues to write quite a lot about events regarding Afghanistan. THE WASHINGTON POST reports that the CIA will receive an additional 50 million dollars for a new program of secret -- as the paper writes -- but naturally altogether obvious, assistance to the dushmans.

THE WASHINGTON POST, with a note of disappointment, points out that they would have given them more if the dushmans did not use American weapons in internecine dissension. It naturally does not suit the CIA that its bandit cadres engage in mutual annihilation. It is not for this purpose that they feed, train and arm them. Bandits are bandits. The Pakistani authorities are also embittered by their conduct. Dushmans, struggling for influence and dollars, arranged two powerful explosions in Peshawar in which 13 people died and 40 were wounded. They plunder the local Pakistan population and trade in drugs and arms given them by their benefactors across the ocean. The United Front, which would be so desirable and convenient to the CIA, is not materializing, while the leaders of the Pushtun tribes demand the removal of the dushmans from Pakistani soil. Islamabad had to undertake maneuvers to transfer the headquarters of the chiefs of the Afghan counterrevolution from Peshawar to the so-called Afghan refugee camps.

SOLTAN ON LIFE IN KABUL, INTERVIEWS KESHTMAND

LD011746 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Aug 84

[From the Vremya Newscast; Yuriy Soltan video talk, including interview with DRA's Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand]

[Text] Despite the intrigues of the revolution's enemies, a broad program of socio-economic transformations is successfully being realized in Afghanistan. The main feeling when walking along a Kabul street is the inhabitants' calm and their confidence in themselves. It is busy on the streets of Kabul, and it is evident by the brisk trade in the bazaars that the country is gathering a good harvest this year. New areas in the city, where those temporarily living in mud huts will gradually be moved, are being laid out. The enemies of the Afghan revolution attempt to disturb the city's normal rhythm. Murderers sent in by them planted a bomb in a cinema and also blew up a trolley bus. There were quite a few casualties, including children. It is necessary, therefore, to manifest particular vigilance.

Life in the Afghan capital is a kind of barometer according to which it is possible to judge the moods prevailing throughout the entire country. The awareness of people from different classes is undergoing a noticeable qualitative shift. Their esteem and trust in the people's power is growing, as is their understanding of the correctness of the path they have chosen and the construction of their new life in which the position of every man will be determined by one main criterion -- his labor.

The head of the Afghan Government, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, also spoke about this in conversation with us:

[Begin Keshtmand video recording in vernacular, fading into Russian translation] The outlined socioeconomic program is being fulfilled. The party and government are taking particular care of the people's urgent needs. We have achieved an increase in the population's living standard. In the realization of our plans, a large role is played by the Soviet Union's help, which we are aware of at every turn. We are profoundly grateful for this help and support. [end recording]

VOLKODAV CITES FORMER AFGHAN REBELS ON CIA

PM010845 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Volkodav report under the rubric "The Facts Reveal All": "The Bandits' Inspirers"

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jul. A news conference devoted to exposing the activity of foreign "advisers" who illegally penetrate Afghanistan from Pakistani territory was held in the DPA Foreign Ministry.

Several of the so-called "fighters for the faith" who laid down their arms after the DRA Armed Forces routed the gang of Ahmad Sheykh Mas'ud, which had operated in the Panjsher region, made confessions at the press conference.

A certain Abdul Samad -- former treasurer of the criminal counterrevolutionary grouping Jamtat-e Eslamt in Panjsher -- pointed out that his gang's activity was directed by American, British, and French "instructors."

Abdul Vahed, one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionaries in Panjsher, spoke of his constant contacts with representatives of the Western special services, especially the U.S. CIA. American agent Billy Stone delivered a consignment of delayed-action mines to the DRA disquised as children's toys and intended for terrorist acts against the peaceful population. Under the leadership of CIA staffer Michael Berry, Abdul Vahed took part in preparing anti-Afghan propaganda shows held in the West by the American special services.

Other members of Ahmad Sheykh Mes'ud's routed gang who spoke at the news conference reported that the Western 'instructors' spent their free time, following their "main work," hunting for valuable historical and cultural items belonging to the Afghan people and for precious minerals.

The bandits' confessions, a BAKHTAR statement issued at the news conference says, once again quite clearly testify that the CIA and other Western special services are behind the undeclared war against the DRA and the malicious anti-Afghan campaign.

REBELS DEFECTING TO GOVERNMENT SIDE IN DRA

PM011047 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jul 84 p 3

[Dispatch by APN Kabul correspondent A. Sukhoparov specially written by SELSKAYA ZHIZN under the rubric "Reportage From Afghanistan": "Recovering Sight"]

[Text] From the very outset I could not help feeling that I had met this man before. His tall, strong build, large powerful hands accustomed to heavy peasant's labor, and somewhat modest manner of speaking, and the firm and very attentive gaze of his dark, slightly screwed up eyes reminded me of many people I had spoken to approxmately 6 months ago at the Samahan Palace in Kabul. A meeting of former ringleaders of counter-revolutionary gangs was being held there at that time. Over 260 people were there. They were the first who, having broken with their criminal past, had joined the side of the revolutionary power to combat its enemies with weapon in hand.

This number is now approaching 1,000 and they are backed by tens of thousands of ordinary Afghans who have refound their homes and their motherland and, together with all the people, have joined the ranks of builders of the new life.

My interlocutor's name was Dad Muhammed from Deh Oazi village in Balkh Province. He chose the side of the revolution only in the spring of this year. He brought 55 armed men along with him. They formed the nucleus of a detachment for the defense of the revolution which he now commands.

This was preceded by a long path of searching, delusion, and mistakes. Dad Muhammed's fate was very similar to those of many other former ringleaders of counterrevolutionary gangs. Like many of them, he succumbed to lies and promises.

Dad Muhammed is 36 years old. He is Tajik by nationality, of whom there are many in Afghanistan's northern regions. Like his father and grandfather before him, he worked the land from childhood. The family owned roughly 15 jaribs (approximately 3 hectares) of land and the income from it had to feed and provide shoes and clothing for seven children in addition to the adults. This was virtually impossible since they were worn down by the extortionate demands of the feudal landowners who also owned the water sources, the merchants who bought the crop for a pittance, and the moneylenders who got rich on the peasants' lack of rights and illiteracy.

When the national democratic revolution took place in Afghanistan the news did not immediately reach Deh Oazi. Rumors about the transformations that had begun filtered through some months later. A great deal was said about land reform, but people viewed it differently. The poor peasants happily expected to receive parcels of land or to increase their existing holdings. Those of average means, and they were the majority, preferred to keep quiet and bide their time. The rich were fiercely opposed to all innovations and used all possible means to this end: lies, threats, and outright violence against those who sided with people's power.

Exploiting the ignorance of the overwhelming majority of the peasants, the local feudal lords declared the land reform contradictory to Islamic law and the power which was beginning to implement it was declared the "power of the kafirs" (non-believers). They were helped in this by the reactionary section of the clergy. Nor could the mistakes and errors committed during the first stage of implementing the agrarian transformations fail to take their toll. All this drove many people into the counterrevolution's camp.

Dad Muhammed was among them. He was blatantly deceived and his ignorance and religious faith exploited.

He was told that the new authorities would take away most of his land and leave him with just 6 jaribs. In fact, only land in excess of 30 jaribs (6 hectares) was liable to confiscation under the land reform law. But he did not know this and, leaving his home, went off into the mountains. Dad Muhammed and 10 of his fellow villagers hid there for several months until they were found by recruiting officers from the counterrevolutionary organization "Hargat-e Enqelab-e Eslami Afghanestan" "Movement of the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan") led by Mohammed Nabi and based in Pakistan. He had already established close ties at that time with the U.S. CIA and received financial assistance, weapons, and military equipment from it. The newcomers joined the gang of the mullah Abdurahman and were trained by U.S. and Pakistani instructors in modern methods of sabotage and murder.

"During the 2 years that I belonged to mullah Abdurahman's gang," Dad Muhammed said, "we saw for ourselves that his actions had nothing in common with Islam or with defending the motherland. And Abdurahman himself, as we subsequently learned, was a self-styled mullah. On orders from abroad we levied a "zanat" -- a tax -- on the peasants to wage the "holy war." However, a large proportion of this money ended up in our leaders' pockets. They shamelessly plundered the peasants and tortured and killed those who refused to give money and confiscated their property.

"I cannot forget the violence meted out to the inhabitants of the mountain village of Adamzay. The survivors fled. Only one old man -- Daud Shah, aged 70 -- remained, assuring the others that no one would do anything to him. At night the bandits returned Finding the village deserted they killed the old man and burned his home."

When he heard about this crime Dad Muhammed decided to leave the gang and join the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan." Its members proclaimed themselves "true advocates of Islam" and were at loggerheads with Muhammed Nabi.

Dad Muhammed was received with honor and was made leader of a 50-man detachment.

"I realized quite soon," Dad Muhammed continued, "that the gangs do not differ much regardless of their names and ringleaders based abroad. What they have in common is that their actions are directed by foreigners who are profoundly indifferent to the fate of Afghan Muslims. They are aided in this respect by people who call themselves 'defenders of Islam.' In what way is Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan," any better than Muhammed Nabi or Gulbuddin Hekmatyar? He is not! They are all selling out the interests of their motherland and their people. They all serve the interests of their foreign bosses. They want to bring the old times back to Afghanistan. There will be no return to the old times, however. This is understood by all who value peace and happiness of Afghan soil."

That is why Dad Muhammed, like thousands of his fellow-countrymen, have decided to abandon criminal activity and join the side of the revolutionary authorities. They were pardoned under the "DRA Revolutionary Council Amnesty" and given an opportunity to expiate their guilt to the people.

The detachment headed by Dad Muhammed, which has grown to 200 men, has already taken part with the Afghan Army units in routing 16 counterrevolutionary gangs. The detachment has now been entrusted with protecting Deh Qazi village and four nearby settlements. Everything has been calm in this region for 4 months now. Even so, it is true that many of the peasants, like Dad Muhammed, have not parted with the weapons the revolutionary authorities entrusted to them. They understand that the right to a new life and to peace and happiness on their own land must be defended.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE REAFFIRMS NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

LD012115 Moscow in English to North America 2100 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] In New Zealand the Labor government has announced it is determined to fulfill the party's election pledge to bar American warships carrying nuclear weapons or nuclear powered ships from the country's ports. In a television address in Wellington, the head of the new cabinet, David Lange, especially stressed the fact that his government would not make any compromise concerning the basic principle of its policy.

GROWING AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD011712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The movement for creating a nuclear-free zone is spreading among the countries of the Pacific Ocean basin. Our correspondent in the region, Aleksandr Fedonin, reports:

New Zealand's prime minister, David Lange, has again declared that his government does not intend to retreat from the decision to ban the entry of foreign nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels to the country's ports. In his television speech he stressed that this question is not subject to revision. Following this, the Australian minister of foreign affairs, Bill Hayden, stated the possibility of closing a communications bas on North-West Cape if the United States stations first-strike nuclear weapons there. The base is used by American Trident submarines patrolling the Pacific and Indian Oceans It appears as if the Australian foreign affairs minister's speech is a warning to the United States that the base on North-West Cape will be closed in 1990, the paper INDONESIA TIMES stressed.

As is known, there is a very pained reaction in Washington to the nuances of its junior partners' foreign policy line which are undesirable for the United States. Washington's emissaries continue to exert pressure on Canberra to subordinate its foreign policy course to Washington's aspirations, but all these attempts are not bringing the desired result. Taking into account the insistent demands of the broad circles of the Australian public, representatives of the present Australian Government have come out in favor of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific. Whereas American military installations on Australian territory used to function virtually unimpeded, now, the existence of such bases as North-West Cape, Pine Gap, and Nurrungar is in question as a result of the active anti-nuclear protest movement. In this way, the nuclear-free zone movement will receive a powerful new impulse.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIA

LD011354 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Melbourne August 1 TASS -- A cooperation agreement between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Confederation of Australian Industry, which affiliates about 40 branch associations, has been signed here.

The document envisages regular meetings of the Soviet-Australian Committee for the Development of Trade with prominent representatives of Australian business circles, the exchange of information on questions connected with trade and economic cooperation, the rendering of assistance to the trips of trade delegations and technical specialists as well as the organization of exhibitions.

The head of the "Australia-USSR" Council of Business Circles G. Elliot, managing directo of "Elders IXL" [as received], one of the biggest Australian concerns, said that the agreement signed in Melbourne would promote a further development of trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Australia.

OLSZOWSKI CITED ON WEST'S HELSINKI VIOLATION

LD011246 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw August 1 TASS -- The build-up of the arms race, its spread to outer space, the anti-communist "crusade", political and economic sanctions, propaganda subversion and aggression are but a few examples of the crude violation by the imperialist circles, above all by the Reagan administration, of the letter and spirit of the Final Helsinki Act. A statement to this affect has been made in a PAP interview by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politbureau of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, Polish foreign minister.

Along with these extremely dangerous phenomena in international life, he stressed, there has been recently an intensification of activities of the revanchist forces, which are out to dispute the fundamentals of the post-war European territorial and political set-up, of security and cooperation, which are envisaged in the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. This concerns first and foremost the FRG, where a wave of revanchism and chauvinism is again mounting due to the encouragement of the authorities and support by the NATO's aggressive circles.

Yet, despite such actions by some Western governments, the process, which was started at Helsinki, is not only continuing, but is also gaining in scope. A guarantee of this is the peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist countries. The Soviet Union, Poland and other states of the socialist community consistently come out for international detente, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, for the observance of the principles of the Final Helsinki Act. Tell-tale evidence of this, Stefan Olszowski stressed, are the numerous peace initiatives.

POLAND'S SIWAK VISITS KIEV, MEETS POGREBNYAK

AU301417 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 28 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] RATAU -- On 27 Jul Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, met A. Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, who arrived in the Soviet Union on the occasion of putting into operation the Romny compressor station in Sumy Oblast, built with the participation of Polish workers on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas main.

During a warm and friendly conversation, Ya.P Pogrebnyak gave an account of the activity performed by the republic's party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and of the role of the Ukrainian SSR in Soviet-Polish cooperation. A. Siwak spoke about the PZPR's efforts aimed at consolidating the conquests of socialism, and about the results of the elections to people's councils held recently in the PPR.

Participating in the conversation were M.G. Perepadya, Heavy Industry Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; S.K. Arakelyan, USSR deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; and W. Kruk, PPR consul general in Kiev.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE CITED ON FRG REVANCHISM

LD011644 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 1 Aug 84

["On a Wrong Track" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- In its issue for August 2, the newspaper PRAVDA carries the editorial article entitled "On a Wrong Track". It runs as follows:

The article headed "Under the Protection of U.S. Missiles" that was published in PRAVDA on July 27 evoked broad repercussions in the political circles and among the public of European countries. A particularly strong reaction to it was in Bonn. However paradoxical, the official comments in the West German capital bypass the essence of the matters touched upon in the article. Thus, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in an interview to the radio that "Moscow's campaign against West German revanchism" is, allegedly, a purely propagandist action whose aim is...to undermine the international reputation of the FRG. The chanellor added that since he does not see any signs of revanchism in the country, "the entire campaign does not concern" him at all.

Wrong. The article dealt precisely with the manifestations of revanchism, tangible, ponderable manifestations which justifiably cause concern of the international public, not last of all of sober-minded representatives of the political circles of West Germany.

Unconditionally supporting the U.S. course at confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, acting as the initiators of the arms race in Europe, the Bonn leaders are now trying as vigorously as never before to implement their plans of undermining the German state of workers and peasants. And the revanchist contents of this policy are camouflaged by references to "common German interests."

It will not be amiss to recall Erich Honecker's pronouncement once again in this connection: The Socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG cannot be combined, just as it is impossible to combine flame and ice.

Commenting on PRAVDA's article, State Secretary of the FRG Foreign Ministry A. Mertes stated that Moscow "tries to break Germany's will for self-determination in conditions of freedom." What is this if not the claim to speak on behalf of both German states contrary to political realities and the principles of international law?

On the Rhine, one can say, it is now a period of increased revanchist solicitations with regard to the German Democratic Republic. Those solicitations are based in many respects on calculations to use economic relations with the GDR as a means to interfere in the sovereign affairs of the republic and to gradually erode the foundations of the socialist system there.

An economic lever has been repeatedly resorted to to break the post-war peaceful set-up in Europe and, in particular, to distrub the stability of the GDR. This time a concrete cause has been the agreement between the West German "Deutsche Bank" and the GDR's foreign trade bank on the granting of credit to it.

The DPA news agency has notified that the Federal cabinet's consent to the credit is tied up with with a catalogue of political demands which include the creation of conditions for a further expansion of the flow of visitors from the FRG and West Berlin, the liberalisation of the import of publications into the GDR, etc. All this resembles not so much an expansion of contacts for humane purposes, as they in the FRG are fond of talking about, as an attempt at getting new channels for political-and-ideological influence.

Having lost the sense of proportion, a number of organs of the West German press have already started to write about a direct interconnection between the granting of the above-mentioned credit and "political interest" which the GDR, they say, should pay if it is interested in developing economic contacts with the FRG. Pressing for concessions from the GDR, Bonn politicians at the same time do not intend in any way to meet its legitimate demands as a sovereign state -- to recognise the GDR's citizenship and the international legal character of the border between the GDR and the FRG, to transform the permanent missions into embassies, to eliminate the so-called Erfassungsstelle Department [registration office] in Salzgitter which has assumed the right to supervise the activities of the citizens and bodies of the GDR, etc. Helmut Kohl has frankly stated that little can be done in matters of principle. He said that when he recalls the question of citizenship, etc., he realises that to him all that is is not subject to discussion.

Characteristically, in Bonn they are trying to justify the current massive pressure on the GDR also be claiming what they call a special mission of both German states to "limit the damage" done by the new round of the arms race in Europe. A pharisaical logic indeed it is! First the ruling quarters of the FRG together with the U.S. and their other NATO allies have given an impetus to this race with American missile deployments, thereby inflicting enormous damage on the process of detente, relations between socialist and capitalist countries. And now under the pretext of "limiting damage" they are trying to fulfil their long-standing revanchist plans, which, naturally, can only complicate the situation in Europe even further.

The mass media in the FRG these days have become exponents of nationalist euphoria on a direct prompting from the chancellor himself. For it is he who said that Europe allegedly will not come to know a genuine peace until a "German reunification" takes place, of course, in accordance with the Bonn recipe. Those who adopt such slogans make believe that they are unaware that banking on efforts to erode the socialist system in the GDR leads not to peace and,of course, not to a relaxation of international tension but in the directly opposite direction, especially in conditions where encroachments on existing borders in Europe synchronize with the arms buildup in the FRG.

In order to reassure the public in the FRG and elsewhere, which is showing serious concern about the growth of tension in Europe, in Bonn they keep saying that no "glaciation" is foreseen in Europe, including between the GDR and the FRG. As if it is possible to close one's eyes to the American Pershings trained on countries of the socialist community! And as if neither have there been any counter-measures adopted by Warsaw Treaty member states!

In the West German comments on the PRAVDA article there have been quite a few statements about the FRG's wish to maintain mutually beneficial good-neighbour relations with socialist states. Such relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence are favoured also be socialist countries. But the FRG's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of its Eastern neighbors and lay revanchist claims, in particular to build relations with the GDR on a chauvinist basis, clearly run counter to this. Such a policy meets the interests of neither the FRG itself nor peace in Europe.

ZAGLADIN VIEWS FRG ROLE IN EUROPEAN PEACE

PM011211 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 31, 27 Jul 84 pp 5-8

[Article by V. Zagladin: "The Future of Europe and the Policy of the FRG" -- Capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] The future of Europe.... This issue is now being discussed everywhere, and with complete justification. There are many reasons for this: the economic, sociopolitical, and cultural problems of our continent provide many subjects for thought. But right now, and it is perfectly justified, the military-political aspect is dominant in developing discussions.

True, compared with other parts of the world, Europe seems very well-off. Peace reigns here: At any rate, there are currently no hostilities on our continent. But the propsect of preserving peace has been put in question. And that is causing anxiety in both the East and West of the continent; anxiety which is all the more legitimate in that the threat of war existing in Europe and which has been considerably aggravated by the deployment of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles on the continent's soil, is of a nuclear nature. All mankind could die as a result of a nuclear war, if it were to be initiated. But above all, that fate would lie in wait for Europeans.

I.

That a threat to European peace exists is recognized everywhere. But the "target" and sources of that threat are defined in various ways.

As a rule, it is asserted in the West, including in the FRG, that the threat emanates from the Soviet Union, from the socialist countries that are allegedly preparing for aggression. All NATO strategy is built on this, on anticipating a supposed "Soviet attack" and on working out how to deflect that attack.

Readers will forgive me for using an unparliamentary expression, but there has not been and cannot be anything more stupid than the story of the Soviet military threat. Indeed, surely no one can prove that the Soviet Union and its allies have ever had the idea of or any plan for attacking the West. Surely our soldiers, Soviet soldiers, have never stepped onto the territory of West European countries except to defend their own country or to repel aggression.

The 29 December 1983 resolution of our country's supreme organ of power, the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated very clearly: "The Soviet Union does not encroach on the security of any country -- in the West or East. It wants to live in peace with all countries and to implement a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems." That is also the position of our allies and of the entire Warsaw Pact, as was restated in the CEMA countries' declaration adopted on 14 June this year.

Indeed, the actual absence of any military threat from the USSR has frequently been admitted by many Western figures, including General Rogers, a man of authority in this sphere. As recently as 11 June, in an interview with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, he said: "...The Russians don't want war. They are patient and cautious..." True, Mr Rogers immediately added (and this is not the only example of the kind) that they still had to arm themselves because the Russians could, without using force, resort to it as a tool of political pressure. We may ask, however: Where and when have we used force in this way? There are and can be no such examples. And that is natural, because our Armed Forces are designed exclusively for the defense of our country and our allies. A policy of force or blackmail through force is not our policy.

On the other hand, if we are speaking of ourselves, of Soviet people, the Western policy of force and the aggressive -- yes, aggressive -- wars the West has waged against us have by no means been erased from our memory. One of them occurred immediately after the October revolution -- it was the foreign military intervention perpetrated by states including those now belonging to NATO, and including those now deploying U.S. missiles on their soil.

And World War II? Surely we cannot be expected to forget Hitler's aggression? How much grief, calamity, and suffering it brought our people! And in thinking today about the U.S. missiles deployed on FRG soil, we cannot dissociate ourselves from that terrible memory.

People in the United States are now saying outright that they want to destroy Soviet power and the Soviet system. This is officially enshrined in an official document, namely the U.S. Armed Forces Directive for 1984-1988. And those European countries that have today agreed to deploy U.S. missiles on their soil, the same missiles designed to deliver a "decapitating strike" against our country, are they not, in fact, displaying solidarity with that U.S. doctrine? Of course, the leading figures of the FRG and other NATO countries deny this. They talk about their desire to develop peaceful relations with Moscow. However, their statements remain statements, while the missiles remain missiles.

If there really is a threat of war in Europe today then it is only the threat of U.S. war against socialism -- a war in which the European countries are assigned the role of launchpad for the first attack. In other words, THE MAIN FEATURE OF THE PRESENT WAR THREAT TO EUROPE, IN CONTRAST TO THE PAST, LIES IN THE FACT THAT IT HAS A NON-EUROPEAN PROVENANCE. Its roots are across the ocean, in the United States. It is an imported threat, so to speak, or to be more precise, a threat foisted on Europe from outside.

II

The USSR and the FRG are major European states. They have a most substantial economic, intellectual, and cultural potential. And for that reason much depends on them with regard to how matters are proceeding and will proceed on this continent and what awaits it. This is all the truer if you consider the lessons of the past. In the course of just a few decades, Europe has known the horrors of two world wars. They both began here on our continent, and in both cases, the initiator was German imperialism. On both occasions, our motherland, Russia, the Soviet Union, was the target of its aggression.

We in the USSR are far from bearing grudges or feeling the need for vengeance in any form. And if we recall the past today it is merely to urge once again: Let's do everything together to ensure that the past is not repeated, and, of course, to stress the responsibility of present generations of Germans for the future of our continent and of us all. Of course, we may ask: Is it worth mentioning the past at all? Have FRG governments, including the present one, not stated that war must never again be initiated from German soil? Yes, they have said that, and we have taken proper heed of these statements. Nonetheless we have sufficient cause to recall the lessons of history once again today.

The past 15 years have seen the creation of a system of treaties that seemed to create a firm foundation for peaceful relations between the FRG and its neighbors. These treaties particularly enshrined the inviolability of postwar borders. A special role has been played and special weight is attached to the treaties between the FRG on the one hand and the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, and the GDR on the other.

The Soviet Union valued and continues to value highly the 1970 Moscow treaty, seeing it as an important guarantee of European peace and a good basis for developing relations between our countries. This has frequently been stressed in our country at the highest level, most recently during the meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and H.-D. Genscher. It is with all the more sorrow and alarm that we have recently seen obvious signs of deviation from the principles enshrined in that document and later also in the Helsinki Final Act. A deviation we are not responsible for.

In particular, this entails increasingly frequent manifestations of revanchism in the FRG.

True, when you mention this to FRG representatives you hear either perplexity or indignation in response. They feign injured innocence. Yet new revanchist assemblages are constantly being convened.

But even that is not the main point. The most eminent representatives of the FRG state leadership, including the president of the republic, are now taking part in revanchists' assemblages. Some ministers are openly demanding the revision of borders. To this day Bonn refuses to fully recognize the GDR's sovereignty. Maps of Germany within its 1937 borders are being published with the authorities' knowledge, school-children are being taught from them, and literature, including textbooks, is being published with attempts to rehabilitate fascism and its predatory policy. The four-power agreement on West Berlin is far from consistently observed. The latest example was the recent participation of that city's population, which is not part of the FRG and is not controlled by it, in the "European elections." All this, let us repeat, contradicts the spirit and letter of the treaties concluded by the FRG and of the Helsinki Final Act which it signed.

We will not conceal the fact that all this disturbs Soviet people, the more so because revanchist claims on the GDR's sovereignty are now also being reflected in the official documents of top NATO leaders (for instance, the documents of the bloc's recent Washington session). Obviously, responsibility for all this rests to a tremendous degree on the shoulders of the West German leadership.

I want to repeat once more that in mentioning all this we are not guided by grudge-bearing or a feeling of revenge. It is a matter of the vigilance of a people who lost 20 million lives in repelling the aggression of German imperialism.

And another thing: Of course we in the USSR are far from viewing all FRG citizens as revanchists. We know that numerous influential political forces, primarily the Social Democratic Party of Germany, many eminent politicians in other parties, and millions of citizens oppose revanchism in the FRG. But we are also mindful of something else: The womb that gave birth to the monster of fascism can still bear offspring. We are sure that the manifestation of revanchism must alarm and perturb primarily all sincere FRG patriots. Vigilance with respect to revanchism, whatever labels it uses to cover itself, is inextricably linked with responsibility for the future -- for the future of the FRG itself and all Europe, and also, of course, for the future of our relations.

III

If we carry forward the idea of the FRG's responsibility for the future of our relations and peace in Europe and for the continent's very existence, we cannot fail to dwell once again on the subject of missiles.

Let us recall first of all the following fact. In 1979, when the notorious NATO "two-track decision" was made, the West European countries, including the FRG, frequently stated that talks with the Soviet Union were necessary to avoid "arms upgrading": a decision on reducing the number of Soviet missiles had to be reached through discussions. Here, specific recommendations were voiced and specific figures were cited. Thus, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt frankly told Soviet representatives during the talks in Bonn in November 1981: If the Soviet Union agrees to reduce the number of its missiles to the 1977-1978 level, the need to deploy the U.S. missiles will disappear....

We believed and continue to believe that other countries' concern for their own security (even if this concern in this case was not justified, because the USSR presents no threat to anybody) should be treated with respect. This is why the Soviet Union attentively treated the views voiced in the West European capitals.

Let us recall that initially the Soviet Union suggested the complete abolition of all nuclear weapons in Europe -- both medium-range and tactical. Inasmuch as the West did not agree with us, we suggested implementing a substantial, two-thirds, reduction of the number of medium-range nuclear weapons actually existing in Europe including, of course, not only Soviet missiles but also Soviet and U.S. air forces of the corresponding types.

Having put forward this proposal, the Soviet Union developed and detailed it during the talks. If you look attentively at all the specifications we submitted, it is not hard to understand that they were a considered reaction to our West European partners' ideas and wishes. For instance, West Europe voiced the idea that a reduction of Soviet missiles on European territory alone was not enough inasmuch as missiles in Asia could also reach the European countries' territory. Then the Soviet Union suggested reducing its missiles on the territory of its Asian regions from which these missiles could reach the West European countries.

Then, when the West European politicians expressed the opinion that a reduction in the number of missiles by redeploying them to the east, for instance, would not be very productive because missiles could be rapidly moved from east to west, the Soviet Union also responded. It declared its readiness to destroy all missiles subject to reduction. When West Europe raised the question of the need to count not only launchers but also warheads in a reduction, the Soviet Union also concurred and suggested seeking warhead parity....

The West Europeans thus cannot bear us any grudges -- we have heeded their sensible wishes attentively and considered those wishes. If the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union were implemented, the number of Soviet missiles and warheads on them would be reduced, as a result, not to the 1977-1978 level, as Schmidt proposed, but even lower, to the 1976 level. In that case there would be no grounds, under the West European concept, for "arms upgrading," that is, for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. Nonetheless, these missiles did appear in Europe.

Why did this happen? First of all, of course, because the United States proceeded not from the need to reach agreement and as a result, to renounce the deployment of its missiles, but from the premise that its missiles should be deployed come what may, under any conditions. The talks were viewed by the United States as a means of gaining time to prepare the missiles and, at the same time, to convince its allies of the need to deploy them. This was the premise of all the well-known U.S. proposals, from the "zero" option to the "interim" option.

But U.S. persistence and desire (conditioned by its own long-standing strategic plans) to turn Europe into a "theater of nuclear war" and thus attempt to protect U.S. territory, itself, from a retaliatory strike, was only one reason why the Pershings and cruise missiles appeared on our continent. Another reason, and it is worth focusing special attention on this now, was that the governments of a number of West European countries, primarily the FRG, abandoned their former positions. They changed their positions and agreed to the deployment of the U.S. missiles under conditions when a sensible agreement was a real possibility.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS TURN, FOR THWARTING AN AGREEMENT, RESTS TO AN ENORMOUS EXTENT ON THE COUNTRIES WHICH AGREED TO DEPLOY THE MISSILES WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE END OF THE TALKS, PRIMARILY ON THE FRG.

The missiles are now being deployed. This has created a new strategic situation in Europe and the world. A situation which, in our view, entails a very grave threat to the continent's security. Indeed, a solid material foundation is now being placed beneath U.S. plans to destroy socialism. Washington now has highly accurate missile weapons in Europe, and essentially it does not have to ask anyone anything when it decides to use them.

However, that is not all there is to the danger of the present situation in West Europe. The point is that with the deployment of the missiles, the European countries (on whose territory they are deployed) are taking a marked step away from the course outlined in Helsinki in 1975. Under these conditions, what kind of security can we really talk about? It is a matter of something completely different -- these countries' involvement in U.S. plans to undermine the Soviet Union's security. What we are talking about is thus a case of serious damage to the cause of cooperation between countries with different social systems.

IV

Responsibility for Europe's future rests on all countries of the continent. As for our country and its allies, they are well aware of this. Hence the Soviet concept for Europe's future. Its principled provisions have been set forth in our official documents, primarily including CPSU congress decisions.

WE PROCEED FROM THE PREMISE THAT EUROPE'S FUTURE IS INCONCEIVABLE WITHOUT THE RELIABLE SAFEGUARDING OF ITS SECURITY. HERE WE CONSIDER THE FACT THAT IN OUR NUCLEAR AGE, EUROPE'S SECURITY CANNOT BE DIVIDED INTO PIECES LIKE A PIE. THIS SECURITY IS A SINGLE WHOLE.

Having deployed U.S. missiles on their land, three West European countries have created an additional threat to the USSR and its allies. But they have also thereby increased the threat to themselves. Conversely, if these missiles, and consequently the new threat to our country and people, had not arisen, the Soviet Union would have reduced its medium-range nuclear weapons and then the security of all West European countries would have been markedly strengthened.

Another consideration follows from this: EUROPE'S FUTURE MUST BE BUILT BY THE JOINT EFFORTS OF ALL THE PEOPLES INHABITING IT -- with, of course, mutual respect for the systems existing in particular countries and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Our party and country are consistently seeking to organize and build up such joint efforts by the European nations. In this connection, it is appropriate (without going far back into the past) to recall that it was the CPSU which, back at its 23d Congress in March 1966, came forward with the idea for an all-European conference.

Now, too, we are firmly convinced that the all-European approach is the only guarantee for safeguarding the peaceful future and prosperity of the continent's peoples.

Needless to say, a common European approach should in no way be seen as some kind of Eurocentrism. No, we are convinced that in our era of internationalization of economic and all social life, in an era of global problems, Europe's future is closely linked with the future of all other continents and their peoples. Worldwide cooperation between people with a view to resolving the problems concerning their fate is truly a call of the times. That was reemphasized recently in the declaration of the CEMA countries' Moscow summit.

The question at the root of Europe's future and its security is the PREVENTION OF A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE. All our proposals on that score retain their force. Even today we favor completely ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The road toward this goal can be eased and accelerated by creating nuclear-free zones -- zones free from battlefield nuclear weapons -- by turning the Baltic and the Mediterranean into seas free from nuclear arms and, of course, by actually reducing the medium-range nuclear means held in Europe.

The USSR and its allies are prepared to strive to implement this goal. How can it be achieved? In our opinion, as was indicated in the documents of the Moscow conference of the leaders of communist and workers parties and the heads of state and government of the CEMA countries, it must be a question first and foremost of ending the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. If these measures leading to the withdrawal of the missiles already deployed are taken, steps to abandon the retaliatory measures taken by us will also simultaneously be carried out. This will create a basis for resuming talks aimed at achieving corresponding accords on freeing Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

We know that much is currently being said in the West too about ending the missile deployment. But corresponding appeals are for some reason made to us. These appeals are misplaced! For it is not the USSR that has started deploying Pershings but the United States. Our retaliatory measures are in the nature of an adequate response. Should deployment cease, our retaliatory measures will also cease. This was recently made clear yet again by Soviet Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov. So those who want real shifts ought to be appealing to the United States.

The other proposals by the USSR and its allies are of the most urgent importance, especially for Europe: on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests; on banning the militarization of space; on banning and scrapping chemical weapons on a worldwide scale and -- as a step toward that -- scrapping them on the Continent of Europe; and on concluding, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations among the states comprising them. The implementation of these proposals of the USSR and the socialist countries could, if not eliminate the current deadlock in Europe, at least make getting out of it easier.

Needless to say, the problem of reducing troops and conventional arms and of expanding political and military confidence-building measures retains an enormous importance. The corresponding positions of the socialist countries that have been set forth in Vienna and Stockholm are well known.

Finally, in our view, Europe's future and its security are inseparable from the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among the European countries in various spheres. What this means is both bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including the development of relations between CEMA and the EEC.

We are talking, of course, about cooperation free from any elements of inequality, discrimination, or attempts to exploit it for goals that are egotistical or hostile to the cause of peace. There is not doubt that by taking this path, Europe can resolve the problems that alarm it today, strengthen its security, and ensure a peaceful future for its peoples.

The development of USSR-FRG relations has a prominent role to play in strengthening this cooperation. We are convinced that our countries' peoples have a mutual and natural need to live in peace and in conditions of detente. We are convinced that the development of mutually advantageous ties between our countries in various spheres is a possible and necessary matter. But we are also convinced that this requires good will on both sides, proper respect for each other's security interests, and mutual efforts to overcome the current dangerous exacerbations of nuclear conflict on the continent. The development of USSR-FRG relations today is being retarded, I would say artificially retarded, by the U.S. missiles. The proper conclusions should be drawn from this.

We know that the search for security concepts in Europe is currently under way everywhere. During these searches, the question of so-called "European building" often arises in the West. I think, however, that this "building" can only be harmful, first, if it entails a deepening of the division of Europe into opposing military blocs; second, if it entails an intensification of the arms race on our continent (and that is already upon us: one need only recall the recent lifting of restrictions on the production of heavy offensive weapons in the FRG); and, third, if that building ignores existing realities in Europe and, in particular, encourages the inclination to reexamine the boundaries of European states. I would like to particularly stress this last point. It should be entirely clear that any revanchist inclinations, or any policy of strength at all, are no basis for Europe's future. A policy of peace, mutual consideration for each other's interests and sovereignty, and a clear understanding that European security is a single whole are what are needed to achieve success. We are ready for partnership on that basis.

Neither providence nor any kind of external or other-worldly forces are capable of resolving Europe's security problems. They can be resolved only by Europeans themselves and only by their real efforts, rather than just words, aimed at achieving the desired goal. What is needed now is collaboration between the east and the west of the continent in the struggle for the future and for peaceful skies over the continent.

. . . There is a saying that the entire world is an ark, a single boat for all the citizens of the world. But this applies ever more accurately to Europe. Europe is a common home for the peoples inhabiting it. And if we do not want that home to be demolished, if, on the contrary, we want it to be able to grow further and shelter millions more Europeans, our children and grandchildren, we must pool our efforts in order to reduce the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. There is no other way. As for the Soviet Union, our leadership has repeatedly stated that it is ready to do its share. The ball is in the court of our West European and -- by no means least -- West German partners.

U.S. USING NORWAY FOR USSR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY

LD012325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Oslo, 1 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Minkevich reports:

The Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN cites new facts which point to the use by the United States and NATO of Norwegian territory as a base for gathering intelligence against the Soviet Union. Once a week, it writes, a huge plane with a radar dish towering over its fuselage takes off from the air base at Oerland, near Trondheim, on a northerly course. This is a spy plane equipped with AWACS air-warning and control system.

Commencing this year, they have begun to carry out regular reconnaissance flights along the northern borders of the USSR.

Previously, Anders Sjaastad, the Norwegian defense minister, admitted in a REUTERS interview that there is complete cooperation between the Pentagon and the Norwegian war department in carrying out spying operations against the Soviet Union. Nor did he conceal the fact that one of the most important tasks Norway has been given by the NATO command is to observe the activities of the Soviet Armed Forces. According to the minister, these observations have been carried out up to now without foreign aid.

In accordance with the policies concerning nuclear weapons and military bases officially proclaimed by the Norwegian leadership, there should be no foreign bases or nuclear weapons on the country's soil in peace time. However, as the country has become more and more deeply involved in American nuclear strategy, there has been a gradual emasculation of the policy's founding principles. Even organs of power elected by the people had not been informed about the fact that the United States and NATO have been using the country's territory for the deployment of intelligence stations and radio-navigational systems to provide for the operations of American nuclear submarines and about the agreements putting the country's airfields at the disposal of the American Air Force.

GREEK TRADE UNIONS PROTEST U.S. PRESENCE

LD012355 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- For many years the Greek working people have been demanding that an end be put to the arbitrariness of the U.S. military and that it be made to observe our country's laws concerning labour relations, Georgeos Alexandrou, chairman of the trade union association, has told Garrigen Shakhunyan, IZVESTIYA's Athens correspondent, in comment on the general strike of the workers engaged at U.S. bases in Greece. The strike has been going on for almost a month.

However, the U.S. side every time refuses to hold talks with representatives of the workers by pleading that all conflicts between the Greek personnel of military bases and the U.S. "employers" should be settled on the basis of the agreements which were imposed upon Greece way back in the fifties.

The meaning of the "agreements" is known to have boiled down to Washington's getting unlimited possibilities for an uncontrolled use of the Greek territory allotted for military bases. At the same time the United States is trying to apply its laws which are colonial in their essence on Greek soil.

The U.S. military administration of the bases openly states, Garrigen Shakhunyan writes, that it will not allow trade union activity at the military bases and has mapped out a plan to dismiss trade union activists in order to blackmail the strikers and to make them abandon organized actions in defence of their rights.

Moreover, the Americans have threatened to promote the creation of another trade union federation in the country, a federation which will be more favourably disposed to U.S. interests.

It is quite natural that such provocative actions give rise to legitimate indignation among progressive and democratic circles and the entire working population of the country, the correspondent points out. Along with the demands of economic nature, political slogans demanding withdrawal from NATO and the dismantling of military bases in the country's territory are voiced ever more loudly and resolutely.

About forty various kinds of military facilities are now stationed in Greece. They include a military base at the Ellinikon International Airport in Athens. We conversed with picketeers at the entrance to the base. There are placards with inscriptions "No to the bases of death!" and "Americans, get out of Greece!" Everywhere on the barbed-wire fences and on the walls of buildings. Such slogans can be seen not only in Athens but all over Greece as well," IZVESTIYA points out.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SPANISH JUSTICE MINISTER

PM311105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Minister"]

[Text] On 30 July Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Fernando Ledesma Bartret, Spanish minister of justice, who is currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Justice.

Matters aimed at developing cooperation between the USSR and Spain in the field of legal relations, as well as other matters of mutual interest, were considered during the friendly conversation.

USSR Justice Minister B.V. Kravtsov and J.L. Xifra de Ocerin, Spanish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

COMPARISON OF GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS' ACTIVITIES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 31 July carries on page 4 an unattributed report entitled "On the Visit By a Greek Parliamentary Delegation to the Soviet Union." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 31 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 8 under the subheading "Activities Summarized," and reveals the following variations:

IZVESTIYA version omits TASS dateline

In paragraph two, line three, IZVESTIYA has "power" instead of "authorities"

On page G 9, paragraph four, line two, IZVESTIYA has "actually" instead of "effectively"

In paragraph three, line three, IZVESTIYA reads: ...that separatist action are directly geared to partitioning Cyprus and run counter to... (rewording)

CONTINUED RESPONSE TO MIDEAST PROPOSALS NOTED

U.S. Official Rejection

LD011908 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] U.S. State Department official spokesman has rejected the Soviet Union's proposal on a Near East settlement at a routine press conference. Responding to a question on the U.S. attitude toward the Soviet initiative on the Near East, he said that the United States sees nothing new in this matter. Commenting on this negative response, the American press says that the points envisaging Israeli troop withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the return of eastern Jerusalem to the Arabs are unacceptable to the United States.

Golovastov on U.S. Reaction

LD011945 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Golovastov writes:

What is characteristic for the present U.S. Administration is not only the unusual ease with which it rejects proposals of other sides for the settlement of complex international problems but also persistence in pushing through its own projects. And it makes no difference to the White House that these projects have long been rejected. So it happened this time again. When journalists asked spokesman for the U.S. Department of State Romberg to comment on the new proposals for the Middle East settlement, he said the U.S. could not see in what way this proposal could lead to success.

The whole world can see, while Washington cannot, or rather does not want to.

Moreover, Romberg then "advised" the newsmen to turn to the "Reagan plan" as the suitable way to approach the Middle East problems.

And the high-ranking representative of the State Department was unabashed by the fact that the stillborn "Reagan plan" since its appearance on September 1, 1982, was rejected many times by various parties to the conflict for the reason that this plan in untenable. And it was advanced a few days before the inter-Arab summit meeting in Fes in order to split Arab ranks, and then to involve Jordan and other Arab countries in the Camp David process.

U.S. diplomacy miscalculated. Arab countries adopted a concerted platform in Fes and Jordan refused to follow in the wake of Camp David, did not yield to the U.S. persuasion to embark on the road of separate deals with Israel. King Husayn of Jordan dissociated himself from the U.S. diplomacy in the Middle Eastern policy. Thus, he said that the sway of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East was only for the benefit of Israel. He said the United States no longer enjoyed confidence as a mediator in the Middle East settlement. "It is absolutely obvious that we cannot have dealings with the USA which acts as an ally of Israel".

It is not only the king of Jordan and leaders of other Arab countries who do not have faith in the ability of the Reagan administration to promote the settlement in the Middle East. The U.S. press many times expressed doubts about the possibility of implementing "the Reagan plan", admitted its prospectlessness. Then why is it that the recourse was made to that "plan" again?

Simply in order to create a false impression that the present U.S. Administration is allegedly interested in the settlement in the region, that it is not empty-handed as the Soviet proposals are receiving an ever wider international recognition. And how can the U.S. Administration admit to U.S. voters now that presidential elections are drawing nearer that the Middle East course of the administration has utterly failed, that the administration lacks any positive proposals not only on the Middle East but also on other acute international problems?

But no propaganda statements of Washington representatives aimed at public at large can conceal the obvious thing: That the United States Middle Eastern policy is based on the "strategic alliance" with Israel by means of which the United States plans to deal a strike at Arab countries, to achieve the implementation of its strategic goals in the region.

Lebanon's Karami, Butrus' Support

LD010955 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Beirut August 1 TASS -- Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami supported in a statement released here on Tuesday the Soviet initiative on the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. We have always stood for an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned to achieve a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Mideastern conflict, he pointed out.

Fu'ad Butrus, a notable politician, a former deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Lebanon, said in his comments on the Soviet proposals on settlement in the Middle East that no solution to the problems of the Middle East could be achieved without the Soviet Union's participation. The Soviet initiative, he noted, has put the USA in a tight spot and that is why it is now unable to define its position on the convocation of an international conference.

Arab League's Klibi Approves

LD020651 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis August 1 TASS -- The USSR's proposal to hold an international conference under the U.N. auspices with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- is based on the deep understanding of the problems of the region and on respect for the U.N. resolutions, says a statement by Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the League of Arab States. The statement has been circulated here today.

The principles of a Middle East settlement and ways to achieve it, which have been put forward by the USSR, accord with the Arab countries' stand adopted at the summit meeting in Fes.

Anti-Zionist Committee's Support

LD011852 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- The Presidium of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet public supported the Soviet Union's proposals for a Middle East settlement of July 29, 1984.

Speakers at a presidium meeting here agreed that the vital interests of Middle Eastern nations just as the interests of international security as a whole urgently dictate the need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict as soon as possible.

They said that recent early parliamentary elections in Israel were elections without a choice for the Israelis. Both blocs, Likud and Maarah [name as received], proved to be political bankrupts, demonstrating their complete inability to adequately react to developments in Israel and in the Middle East.

The future character of the Israeli-American relationship which both blocs want to strengthen is quite evident: It will rest on a militarist, anti-Arab and anti-Soviet basis, it was said at the meeting of the committee's presidium.

The results of the elections in Israel, it was pointed out at the meeting, should lead to a revision of the political and spiritual guidelines of the population of that country and convince the people that it is only in conditions of a peace with the Arabs, providing for a really just solution to the problems of a Middle East settlement, first of all the Palestinian problem, that the triumph of commonsense is possible in solving the acutest domestic political problems in Israel.

The presidium of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public stressed that the Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement offer a real opportunity for defusing the explosive situation in the Middle East.

ZLATORUNSKIY CONTRASTS U.S., USSR MIDEAST PLANS

LD011909 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "The Difference in Principles"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's proposals for settling the Middle East question have aroused worldwide interest; they contain a constructive program to remove one of the most dangerous situations in the world, which could potentially ignite graver events, as well as to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East, something this area's peoples have not known for years. Lastly, the program tightly groups not only the previous Soviet proposals, but also the Middle East resolutions passed by the United Nations and other international organizations and the proposals of the Arabs themselves, such as those contained in the well-known Fez declaration.

Only a day after the announcement of the Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement, numerous Arab statesmen and social figures, particularly among the Palestinians, announced their support for the Soviet initiative. Those who were continuously blocking a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement, namely the United States and Israel, also responded quickly. The reaction of the strategic alliance's two partners was almost identical. Alan Romberg, U.S. State Department spokesman, said that the United States considers the Soviet proposals to have no horizons and insists on the implementation of Reagan's 1982 plan, which [name indistinct], Israeli government spokesman, added that Israel would never agree to participate in a Middle East conference because it would have to deal with all the Arab countries at once, preferring to reach an agreement with each unilaterally. The reason behind Washington's and Tel Aviv's rejection is illogical. If we are to believe what they say about wanting peace in the Middle East, Romberg, or the people for whom he speaks should realize that Reagan's plan was stillborn and rejected by all Middle East countries without exception, and that nobody has mentioned it for more than a year.

The idea of unilateral negotiations, which Israel advocates, has lost its value, especially after the Camp David deal, It is difficult to believe that Tel Aviv seriously believes its own arguments. Therefore, the statements made by Romberg and [name indistinct] are merely traditional reservations with no foundation and only reveal an unwillingness to conduct constructive negotiations on resolving the Middle East crisis. Lately, American diplomacy continuously resorts to this course.

When the Soviet Union presents concrete proposals to reduce world tension or curb a new arms race escalation -- a matter which concerns all countries -- Washington immediately opposes it, even if it deals with an uncontroversial issue such as preventing the arms race spreading into space, which threatens humanity with unlimited catastrophie: Why does the United States refuse to conduct constructive negotiations on the most important international questions, including the Middle East question?

The first reason is the extreme weakness of its position. The objective of U.S. Middle East policy is to set up a regime agreeable to its imperialist designs and those of its partner, Israel. How can Washington justify its endeavors to force an entire area to dance to the tune of its own flute? How can the Arabs be convinced that the increased rearming of the Zionist beast, ensuring its political protection and supporti its annexation policy, is in the interest of the Arabs themselves? It is evident that this is impossible. The Arab countries have suffered greatly from the Israeli aggressors. It is very clear that Washington is behind the Zionists. Therefore, the White House works to hide the obvious, and recalls Reagan's or other plans, while it should reply once and for all to the question: Do you want peace?

The Soviet Union says: Yes, we are for peace. Which peace? The peace that primarily suits the Middle East countries. Are you for peace? The United States says: Yes, we are for peace. Which peace? The peace that suits us and Israel.

This pours oil on the fire in the Middle East and pushes the area toward war, while the Soviet Union's Middle East proposals aim for the final elimination of the previous wars' consequences and the prevention of new wars.

LEBANON'S BIRRI DISCUSSES MIDEAST SITUATION

PM011323 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Nabih Birri, chairman of Lebanon's Amal Movement, by own correspondents A. Alekseyev and S. Krylov under the rubric "The Near East": "The Road to a Settlement" -- first two paragraphs are SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] "We ardently support the USSR's proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We believe that the implementation of this proposal would pave the way to a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Near East conflict."

This is how Nabih Birri, chairman of the Amal Movement and minister of state for south Lebanon affairs and reconstruction, justice, and hydroelectric resources, opened his conversation with SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondents.

Question: In Moscow, you attended the Soviet public commission's session to investigat the Israeli aggressors' crimes in Lebanon. Could you tell us about the situation in the areas under the occupation forces' heel?

Answer: Our country is the victim of a heinous crime committed by international Zionism and imperialism. After invading Lebanon 2 years ago, Israel began pursuing the same policy as it pursues on the seized Palestinian territories. Blood, death, destruction, this is what the aggressor has brought to our peaceful land.

As is known, in the past Israel forcibly compelled hundreds of thousands of Palestinians to leave their native land. Many of them found refuge in Lebanon. The Lebanese people received them like brothers and the government gave them permission to live in our country. From Israel's viewpoint, this was Lebanon's "first sin." The "second sin", from the Zionists' viewpoint, was that the Republic of Lebanon was a country where representatives of various nationalities and religions peacefully coexisted. Therefore Lebanon, so to speak, set a precedent for peaceful coexistence between people of different faiths. Lebanon refuted Israel's claim that this was impossible through its example. After all, the Palestinians also demand that a state of this kind, with Jews living in peace and tranquillity, be created in their native land.

This made Lebanon a "criminal" in Israel's eyes, and our country became the target of incessant Israeli attacks. People in Israel suddenly "forgot" that Lebanon was one of the Arab countries that gave refuge to Jews fleeing from Nazi annihilation during World War II, and that even today there is a Jewish community in Beirut whose members live the same as Lebanese people and are not oppressed. Whatever the reasons, Israel picked independent Lebanon, which it hated, as the target of its aggression and future economic expansion.

Question: In recent years, the activities of the Amal Movement have become an increasingly important factor in Lebanon's internal political life. Could you tell us about the Movement's history, aims, and tasks?

Answer: Our Movement was founded in 1975 as a Lebanese national organization. However, in its present form, Amal is the result of the tragic events of the past few years in our country. They dictated the need to protect the poor, the underprivileged, and the morally and physically oppressed. We advocate creation of a democratic state and abolition of privileges for any individual religious community.

We are struggling for an integral, sovereign, and independent Arab Lebanon committed to a policy of nonalignment. Amal vigorously supports the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate national rights. We consider ourselves to be a detachment of Lebanon's national patriotic forces. Today, our ideas are supported by the poor peasants in southern and northern Lebanon, the Al-Biqa' Valley and the slum dwellers in the "poverty belt" around Beirut.

Question: What is the way out of the prevailing situation? Is there a force capable of curbing the aggressor?

Answer: One of the main aims of our visit to the Soviet Union was to gain deeper understanding of the history of the Soviet people's struggle against fascism and nazism. This aim is no accident, since we are now confronting a modern version of nazism and racism, namely Zionism.

While in your country, we have deeply felt the sympathy that Soviet people have for the Lebanese people. Everyone we have met from statesmen to ordinary workers, has expressed his solidarity with our struggle.

However, a great deal and probably everything depends on the Lebanese themselves. In south Lebanon, the aggressor has now concentrated a vast army equipped with the latest U.S. weapons.

We do not have an armada of tanks and aircraft, and we have never attacked other peoples. All we want is freedom and independence for Lebanon and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The Lebanese patriots who found the strength to drive the Israeli aggressors and the U.S. Marines out of Beirut, will succeed in driving the enemy out of south Lebanon, too. The Amal Movement, the name means "hope", will make its own contribution to this sacred cause.

GLEBOV CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

LD012347 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] According to international news agencies the last American Marines have left Lebanon, with the exception of a small group remaining to guard the embassy. The Marines were taken by helicopter to the American ships lying off the coast of Lebanon. Our commentary is by Mikhail Glebov.

President Reagan once spoke of the day when grateful Lebanese would bid farewell to the American troops by waving the Stars and Stripes, but everything has turned out quite different. Most of the U.S. troops as much as fled from Lebanon in the face of advancing Lebanese forces earlier this year. Still earlier the Lebanese ambassador in the United States said that in the opinion of his government it would have been better if the American troops had never come to Beirut. Why such a view of what President Reagan referred to as the peace efforts of the United States in Lebanon?

The reason is that the peace efforts were only on paper. The Reagan administration as much as deceived the Lebanese authorities. Instead of settling the internal conflict, as it promised to do, it sharpened it. The U.S. troops openly sided with the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon. With them the Americans shelled the positions of those who were demanding a stop to the Israeli occupation. Little wonder that Radio Israel talked about strategic cooperation and the assistant director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Jonathan Alford, said this cooperation was helping Israel to achieve what it wanted in Lebanon. What it wanted is no secret. As many as 50 years before the State of Israel came into being Zionist theoreticians demanded that southern Lebanon be included in a future Jewish state.

Now Israel is occupying this very territory and acting energetically to annex it. American aid to the Israeli forces of occupation was not confined however to helping Israel strengthen itself at the expense of a neighboring country. Its purpose reached farther. The Reagan administration hoped with its troops and the Israeli troops to gain full control of Lebanon and turn it into a stronghold. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said publicly that Lebanon was very important strategically and must become a base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

These were the aims of America's much publicized peace-keeping effort and they became more and more obvious with every shell fired from a U.S. warship. But finally the Americans learned that national awareness cannot be destroyed by shells, they were forced to leave and the humiliating treaty that Lebanon had been made to sign with Israel and which the Americans had tried with armed force to keep alive, this treaty was revoked. Only then could Lebanon take the road of national reconciliation and begin to strengthen its sovereignty. The Lebanese want to be their own masters. The Reagan administration wants something quite different.

POLYAKOV VISITS JORDAN, MEETS WITH HUSAYN

For continuing reportage on Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs', visit to Amman, see the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT from 27 July, page F 1 and 1 August, page F 1.

U.S. BEHIND SHIP BOMBING IN ANGOLAN PORT

MB012042 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[(Eugene Sibanov) commentary: "Luanda Port Explosions"]

[Text] The Angolan news agency, ANGOP, reporting on the damage of two ships in Luanda's port, pointed out that this action is similar to acts by the Central Intelligence Agency members in Nicaragua. The explosion of these mines in Luanda's port is the work of Washington-sponsored agents. In the past the United States has engaged in similar actions in Vietnamese ports in an attempt to starve the population. U.S. special operatives mine Afghan roads used for transporting food supplies to distant districts. Since the United States has officially accepted counterinsurgency as a viable tactic, it has embarked on silly operations in various countries in trying to destroy all those regimes that do not kowtow to American objectives and interests.

Whenever the Americans talk about preserving peace, the level of violence increases proportionally to the level of noise raised against countries that the United States regards as enemies. There has been a great deal of noise about the present administration's intentions regarding peaceful solution to southern African political problems. However, reports from these areas indicate increased violence against the Angolan people. The violence is Washington-inspired and supported. The Washington plan regarding southern Africa is that southern Angolan districts should remain in the possession of South African troops forever and that the UNITA rebels should be given greater support in their fight against the legal government.

The original strategy of South Africa's Angolan invasion was to break the Angolan people's resistance, and the Lusaka talks were arranged solely to deceive the Luanda leaders. At present, Washington's leaders are using other clandestine methods to undermine the Angolan Government. The primary motive behind blasting merchant ships in Luanda port is self-evident: To block food supplies from entering the country so that the people will face starvation, thereby undermining their confidence in the government and the ruling party, the MPLA.

In this case, it is quite clear that despite the U.S. leaders' current noise about their love for humanity, they have very little regard for human life and are prepared to destroy thousands of people through starvation. In words, the American leaders voice the desire for peace, but in deeds they resort to deviant subversion to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives.

U.S.-NICARAGUAN MEETING BEGINS IN MEXICO

LD011002 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Managua August 1 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government reaffirms its readiness to hold serious and responsible talks with the USA, says the statement issued here by the guiding council of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government. The council has issued the statement on the occasion of the start in the town of Manzanillo (Mexico) of the third round of Nicaraguan-American talks. The aim of the dialogue is to normalise relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect and observance of the right to self-determination.

As the NUEVA NICARAGUA AGENCY (ANN) points out, the Nicaraguan authorities have more than once expressed the wish for a settlement of the explosive crisis in Central America, which is a result of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy in that region. The dialogue between the two states may become an important means for resolving problems in that area of the world. But progress can be made only if Washington confirms in action its readiness for serious talks.

But now the talks are hampered by the artificial obstacles being put up by the Reagan administration. Thus, in particular, the White House continues persistently seeking new appropriations from the Congress for waging the dirty war against Nicaragua with the hands of Somozista mercenaries. Simultaneously, President Reagan has boosted a fresh slanderous anti-Nicaraguan campaign, by spreading inventions about the "turning of Nicaragua into a Soviet base".

The government of the republic has every ground to view these deliberate lies as Washington's attempt at justifying the direct U.S. military intervention of Nicaragua, which is being prepared.

Moreover, the agency points out, while openly instigating Nicaragua's right-wing forces to a refusal to go to the polls in the forthcoming general elections on November 4, the White House uses that issue for building up an anti-Nicaraguan hysteria and possibly intends to use it for frustrating the talks at Manzanillo.

The ANN stresses in conclusion that the Nicaraguan delegation at the talks has been instructed to reiterate the republic's firm determination to struggle for a peaceful settlement of all problems of the region, for putting an end to the American aggression, which threatens Nicaragua's national security and sovereignty.

U.S. UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST NICARAGUA CONTINUING

LD312147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Commentator Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The Pentagon has decided to send the battleship Iowa toward Nicaragua's territorial waters. Quite recently the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy was cruising in these waters. Why are these ships, with aircraft and weaponry, sent to the coasts of Central America? THE WASHINGTON POST sees the dispatch of the battleship as another attempt to bring military pressure on the Sandinista government. It seems Washington intentionally aims to use its Nicaraguan attitude as an example to illustrate its foreign policy and demonstrate the whole gamut of methods of state terrorism: sending in saboteurs and killers -- in July alone, 3,000 mercenaries crossed the republic's frontier from Honduras -- mining ports; economic sabotage; and more invasion threats.

Absolutely everything in Nicaragua displeases the White House. Things have reached the point where Washington, which supported the Somoza dictatorship against the revolutionaries, is now hypocritically grieving over the fact that the ideals of that revolution have supposedly not been realized. There were those in the United States who indignantly complained about the absence of elections in Nicaragua. Now, when it has been announced that the country's first truly free elections will be held in November, the unbidden American advisers are once again dissatisfied. It seems that the elections should be held exactly as in El Salvador and Guatamala. Incidentally, voter registration had hardly begun in Nicaragua when firing by hired killers began to be heard. Several leaders of the Supreme Electoral Council in the Zelaya Province were killed. The CIA has simultaneously decided to bring the ringleaders of anti-Sandinist groups together in Panama in an attempt to coordinate their shady plans. As before, slanderous fabrications against the legitimate government are being put out.

The undeclared war against this small but proud nation is continuing. Whatever the case, the battleship Iowa is heading for the coasts of free Nicaragua, and this alerts world opinion.

CRITICISM OF U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA CITED

LD011318 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Paris August 1 TASS -- Washington has piled up mountains of lies to justify its Grenadian venture, the Paris-based journal AFRIQUE-ASIE says. The allegations that an international airport that was being built at Point Salines was intended for a Soviet-Cuban military base are absurd, it stresses, because assistance in the construction work was rendered by the capitalist Common Market and by Venezuela, governed by the Christian Democrats, whereas a British company acted as the contractor. After the U.S. invasion, a spokesman for the company officially refuted those allegations and said that the airport, which was not planned to have subterranean communications and shelters, was absolutely useless militarily, the article says. At present U.S. officials say that Point Salines is important to the Grenadian economy and that for this reason the United States intended speedily to complete construction work.

The infamous letter in which the conservative Caribbean regimes asked the USA for "aid" was most likely compiled either in Washington or in the U.S. Embassy on Barbados, the journal says. Moreover, the "legitimacy" of this request is rather dubious. Under the clauses regulating the activity of the organisation of east Caribbean states, such decisions are to be taken by the consensus of the member-countries, whereas only the U.S. ambassador to Barbados and the prime ministers of the countries which conspired with the USA in that act of intervention had knowledge of the letter. It should not be overlooked either that the United States replied to the Cuban diplomatic note giving guarantees for the security of the U.S. citizens on Grenada only after the invasion of the island had begun.

The flouting of Grenadian sovereignty by the Americans has gone beyond all limits, the journal stresses. Washington is now making ready to stage on the island "elections" under the submachine-guns of U.S. troops and taking every measure to intimidate and terrorize the population.

SOVIET-BRAZILIAN POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD

LD011406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro: Soviet-Brazilian political consultations were held on 30 and 31 July at the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Matters involving the forthcoming 39th session of the UN General Assembly as well as questions of bilateral relations and other problems of interest to the USSR and Brazil were examined.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON TU REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM020749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reports and Elections in the Trade Unions"]

[Text] The reports and elections are beginning in the USSR's trade unions -- our country's biggest mass public organization, uniting around 135 million people. Meetings and conferences at all levels, from trade union groups to oblast and kray trade union councils, are to sum up the results of what has been done during the review period, outline ways of resolving the tasks facing them, and elect new trade union leadership organs.

The report and election campaign in the trade unions will be a major event in Soviet society's life. It will take place at a crucial stage in the nationwide struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums in the period of direct preparation for the 27th party congress. In all their content and thrust, the reports and elections are called upon to promote the steady growth of the trade unions' initiative in fulfilling their multifaceted functions and increasing the responsibility of trade union committees and economic organs for the fulfillment of production plans, the development of socialist competition, the creation of appropriate working, living, and leisure conditions for the working people, and the fullest possible implementation of the provisions of the Law on Labor Collectives.

The party regards the trade unions as its reliable support among the masses and a powerful means of developing socialist democracy and involving the working people in building communism. "All our experience," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, "confirms that the party's most important source of strength has always been, is, and will be its ties with the masses, the civic activeness of millions of working people, and their proprietorial approach to production matters and to the problems of public life."

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has instructed the Central Committees of union republic Communist Parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations to give all-around assistance to trade union councils and committees during the report and election campaign. This confers great obligations on the party committees, on every party organization, and on Communists belonging to trade union leadership organs. It is necessary to further increase the labor and political activeness of workers, employees, and kolkhoz members and of their public organizations in resolving the tasks facing the country. It is extremely important to ensure active participation by trade union members in report and election meetings and conferences, and to help create an atmosphere of businesslike criticism and self-criticism. Particular emphasis must be placed on improving the social principles, style, and forms and trade union work and on strict observance of the requirements of intra-union democracy.

The central place at the trade union meetings and conferences must be occupied by the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, ensuring an above-plan increase in labor productivity, and reducing the prime cost of output. How best to organize competition under team contract conditions, in what direction to improve the practice of moral and material incentives at enterprises in sectors conducting the large-scale economic experiment, what must be done to strengthen the policy of economy and thrift -- all these are vital questions for the trade union organizations.

Of course, the keenest attention, in the course of discussions, must be devoted to the state of labor discipline in collectives and the strengthening of organization and order at all levels and in all components.

We have no shortage of experience here. Together with party organizations, trade unions in Moscow, Leningrad, and many other cities and regions have participated actively in developing the patriotic movement "Honor and Glory for Labor!" In the Ukraine and Moldavia, the initiative under the slogan "No violator of labor discipline and public order in the trade union group!" has become widespread. Three-fourths of all trade union groups in these republics have already fulfilled their pledges.

At the same time, the liberal attitude to violations of labor discipline and to various kinds of "pilferers" and embezzlers has by no means been eliminated everywhere. The fondness of certain trade union councils and committees for far-fetched initiatives not backed up by precise economic and engineering calculations of forces and resources, carbon-copy "pledges," and verbal ballyhoo and blather has not been completely overcome. It is the duty of Communists and all participants in the forthcoming meetings and conferences in the trade unions to resolutely come out against routine approaches, thriftlessness, write-ups, and window dressing, and against any manifestations of red tape and overorganization in work.

The priority concern of the trade unions is to resolve social questions and defend the working people's interests. It is important to cut short, promptly and unconditionally, any attempts to violate labor legislation requirements and any abuses in distribution of material benefits, and to strive for strict observance of collective contracts with the administration in production collectives, the full implementation of plans for the construction of housing, children's and sports institutions, schools, hospitals, and cultural and leisure facilities, and the development of the network of consumer services and subsidiary farms attached to associations and plants.

The prestige of the Soviet trade unions and the effectiveness of their influence on the resolution of production and educational tasks are determined to a considerable degree by businesslike day-to-day support from party committees and primary party organizations. While not permitting petty tutelage, they must do everything to promote the growth of the initiative and militancy of trade union organizations. The party requires of every Communist who belongs to a trade union not just formal membership, but active participation in its activity. This applies particularly to party members who are elected into trade union organs. They must all be exemplary in fulfilling their social obligations and set an example of a principled, persistent approach in the struggle for the working people's interests, the development of the people's well-being, the strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might, and the cause of peace in the world.

A crucial period in the Soviet trade union's life lies ahead. We must do all we can to ensure that the reports and elections are a real review of this important component of the Soviet society's political system and enhance still further the trade union's role and significance as a Leninist school of management, economic activity, and communism.

GORBACHEV CHAIRS SESSION OF SCHOOL REFORM BODY

LD012055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] A regular session of the Commission on the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools, chaired by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took place today, at which questions of the beginning of the new 1984-85 school year with the implementation of school reform were examined. Reports were delivered by Comrade Prokofyev, USSR minister of education; Comrade Petrovichev, chairman of the Gosprofobr [state vocational education] of the USSR, and others. Comrade Gorbachev, chairman of the commission, spoke at its conclusion.

At the commission session it was noted that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation, the speech at the plenum by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the documents on school reform adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers were greatly welcomed by educators, parents, and all working people.

Reform will occupy a prominent place in the history of the Soviet school and will be an integral part of the further improvement of developed socialism. It is a striking example of the constant concern of the party and state for the education and upbringing of future generations.

Attention was focused on measures for the practical implementation of reform. As was noted by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it is now necessary to think about the ideas of reform being fully realized; they should not remain on paper. The main thing here is to create a stable material and organizational basis for the work on the reorganization of schools.

Those who spoke at the commission talked of the large amount of work starting everywhere on the implementation of school reform. At the same time, attention was drawn to the necessity of increasing and improving this work, of raising its quality, and doing all that is necessary for a significant improvement of the school educational process. It is necessary to relieve present programs and textbooks of complicated material and material of secondary importance, and to provide teachers with methodological recommendations in order to achieve real results in the improvement of instruction and education of pupils during this school year.

Much attention was devoted to problems of the organization of publicly useful labor by schoolchildren. School plans and programs of labor training and education of schoolchildren should be introduced during this school year in conformity with the new requirements. It is necessary to more fully use the rich experience in the labor training of youth, accumulated in apprentice production teams in the countryside and labor associations of schoolchildren in industry, transport, and in the services fields.

This work will be carried out by organs of national education, along with labor collectives of production enterprises. They must in a very short period provide the required number of workers' posts, specialists, and teachers, as well as raw material and materials, to ensure good labor organization of students. It was noted that not all industrial ministries and departments have genuinely launched such work at departmental enterprises and establishments.

In the new school year a serious step is to be made in the further improvement of training of skilled workers' cadres, in the vocational technical education system, and in the formation of a single type of secondary vocational technical college.

Important significance was given to questions of training, raising qualifications, and strengthening cadres of schools and vocational technical colleges. The speeches noted the necessity of improving the selection of teachers for work in schools and increasing the role of certification of educators and their responsibility for the results of training and education. Attention was drawn to shortcomings in the development of the material basis of general education and vocational schools, the need for the timely bringing into service of new schools, pre-school establishments, vocational technical colleges, and the maintenance of existing school buildings.

It was stressed at the commission session that broad, businesslike discussions of practical measures in the implementation of reform should be organized at the forthcoming August teachers' conferences. It was recognized as expedient that leaders of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs, and economic managers, should speak at these conferences. The national holiday, on 1 September, the Day of Knowledge, should be well prepared and carried out in an organized manner.

Taking part in the work of the commission were Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrades Ligachev and Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS TRIAL OF GROCERY STORE DIRECTOR

LD020355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From the central press review]

[Text] In an open session the judicial collegium of the RSFSR Supreme Court considered the case in which Sokolov, former director of Moscow Grocery Store No 1, (?known as Yeliseyskiy), and his accomplices were charged with conducting unlawful operations with groceries and taking bribes. The swindlers stole over R1.5 million from the Soviet people. Sokolov's appeal for clemency was refused. The sentence to the extreme penalty [isklyuchitelnaya mera nakazaniya] has been carried out.

Details are contained in a courtroom article by IZVESTIYA correspondents entitled "Retribution."

COMPARISON OF CHECHEN-INGUSH OBKOM ELECTION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on page 2 of its First Edition on 1 August carries a TASS report entitled "Chechen-Ingush CPSU Obkom Plenum." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published in the 1 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R3, revealing the following variations:

Line three, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads...other work. Comrade V.K. Foteyev, who has worked...(adding initials and correcting spelling of name)

Last line, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads...Chechen-Ingush party obkom.

The plenum was attended by Ye.A. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party organizational work section.... (adding final paragraph)

FLOOD-HIT IRKUTSK AREAS RETURNING TO NORMAL

PM010838 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[Own special correspondent Yu. Levitskiy report: "The Floods Came From the Mountains"]

[Text] Irkutsk Oblast -- Prolonged rain in the Sayanskiy Mountains caused extensive melting of snow. The water level in the Iya, Uda, Chuna, Oka, and other rivers was far above the critical stage. Breaking through the banks, violent torrents swept over nearby population centers and agricultural land.

The elements did not catch people unaware. Valuables and livestock had been removed from zones subject to flooding. Operational headquarters and rescue detachments were set up in Tulunskiy, Nizhneudinskiy, Chunskiy, and Ziminskiy Rayons. Finished products were removed in time from the Zimino sawmill and wood processing combine. At the hydrolysis plant, equipment was hoisted up from the ground floor.

For several days and nights the people selflessly withstood the raging rivers and honorably endured the difficult experience that had befallen them. Nonetheless, considerable material damage was done: Bridges and transformer substations were destroyed, many wooden houses and production premises were flooded, and highways, dirt tracks, and pasture land were inundated...

By resolution of the obkom and oblispolkom, commissions have been created to eliminate the destruction and restoration work has been organized locally and in the oblast center. Life in the affected areas is returning to normal.

BRIEFS

SUPREME SOVIET AWARD -- Today we received a decree from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding the Order of Friendship of Peoples to VASKHNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science- imeni V.I. Lenin] corresponding member Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dobrynin, head of a department at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow. This is to mark his many years of fruitful scientific and pedagogical activity and his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Aug 84 LD]

NEW TV CENTER -- A series of experimental television transmissions via satellite communications has been carried out on Bering Island. The inhabitants of the Komandory Islands have seen central television programs for the first time, thanks to the communications men who completed the assembly of mutual transmission equipment and adjustment of apparatus for the new television center. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 27 Jul 84 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA SUMMARIZES PROGRESS OF GRAIN HARVEST

LD011532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The USSR CSA today summed up data on harvest progress in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on almost 35 million hectares. Eighty-three percent of the grain cut has been threshed. The harvest is being conducted in all union republics, and farms of the Vologda, Yaroslavl, Perm, Omsk and Tomsk Oblasts have embarked on the harvest. The first combine harvesters have gone into the fields in Kustanay and East Kazakhstan Oblasts. Machine operators in the Kuban, Stavropol Kray and certain southern Ukrainian oblasts have completed cereal harvesting.

Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the main directorate of grain crops at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that harvesting is presently proceeding at a very fast rate in Orenburg, Saratov and Uralsk oblasts. Machine operators are endeavoring to prevent losses of the harvest and harvest leftovers and to gather and preserve everything that has been grown in the fields.

Grain from the new harvest continues to arrive at elevators. Grain of the highest quality is arriving from the fields of the North Caucasian Zone.

Stavropol farmers are coping successfully with laying in high-quality grain. Ninety-five percent of the wheat delivered to elevators is of strong and valuable varieties. As in recent years the wheat delivered to Kuban elevators is distinguished by its high quality. Don farmers have raised the quality of grain. For the first time over 80 percent of wheat handed over is of strong and valuable varieties.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue to lay in potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other agricultural produce. The basis for next year's crops is being laid at the same time as this year's crops are harvested. Almost 17.5 million hectares have been plowed for winter crop sowing. Orenburg Oblast machine operators have coped successfully with this work.

EFFECTIVE USE OF FERTILIZERS FOR GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD011628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Aug 84

[From "Time, Events, People" program presented by Ivor Gregorayev]

[Text] As you know, Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently examined the proposal put forward by the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKANTIC] on increasing grain production through the intensive use of bare fallows and the introduction of progressive technology. A special decision was adopted in this issue. A correspondent of the "Time, Events, People" program met with the Vaskhnil president, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, and asked him to explain what prompted the need for this decision.

[Begin Nikonov recording] This decision concerns one of the most important issues in the development of the agro-industrial complex -- the production of grain. This product, needless to say, occupies a special place in man's life; within the framework of the implementation of the Food Program, this issue has an exceptional place.

There is also another side to this. The purpose of this decision is to increase efficiency in the use of the resource potential of our collective and state farms. We are dealing here with a more efficient use of land, prime assets [osnovnyye fondy] and working assets, fertilizer and machinery, and so on. Our agriculture is carried out in fairly severe conditions -- by saying severe, I mean the climate. We often have droughts and other unfavorable natural phenomena. So, the bare fallows, which are dealt with in the Central Committee Politburo decision, are accumulators of moisture, accumulators of nutritious substances. We now have fairly large expanses of bare fallow -- over 20 million hectares -- and this is a great amount. Experience shows that bare fallow enables one to increase the harvest of wheat and rye on an average of one metric ton per hectare, and sometimes by two per hectare.

Bare fallow is especially efficient when it has fertilizer, pesticides, the correct technology and strict technological discipline applied to it, and when good strains are cultivated. If talking in such broad terms, then the purpose of the decision is that we use all of the resource potential in a systematic and integrated way to increase production of high quality grain.

[Unidentified correspondent] What specific proposals are scientists now making for increasing the yield from our fields, as you say, by one or two metric tons?

[Nikonov] Well, it must be said that science already has crop strains in its arsenal. Fifty-two selection centers in our country annually produce up to 400 varieties of grain crops, and the best are chosen from these.

Science has worked out the optimum amounts of fertilizer and methods of application. You know that our country has the largest mineral fertilizer industry in the world. But fertilizer can be used in different ways; one can just throw it about and get no benefit from it, or one can apply fertilizer to acid soil without having previously applied lime, and again nothing will come of it. Here are the facts: experimental data shows that one kilo of active fertilizer can yield 2-3 kg of grain, but can also yield 15 kg grain. Science has provided methods to obtain this yield. Science has worked out, putting it in simple terms, a recipe for fertilizer application.

[Correspondent] And now it is necessary that this recipe be used on every field.

[Nikonov] Yes, on every field. And science has gone on to work out an integrated system to deal with diseases, pests and weeds. After all, it is possible to apply fertilizer, and feed weeds, not the crops. Nothing is gained by doing that. The land should be clean, and the crops should be free of disease and pests.

There is another side to this. We have over 20 million hectares of fallow land. I have already said that it is efficient when it has fertilizer, technology, crop strains, and all the rest. But it happens in life that there is fallow land, yet fertilizer and pesticides are lacking and the strain of crop seed chosen is not the most efficient for local conditions.

Here science comes up with a simple course of action, common sense to every man and possible even to non-specialists. If there is fallow land, apply fertilizer to it. Reallocate fertilizer and existing capital to grain, to the grain crops.

We are now doing a fairly good job of fertilizing industrial crops, but for some reason grain (wheat, and rye) have remained to the side, and we are very far from getting the optimum amounts. It is proposed, and this proposal is supported by the party Central Committee, that the grain area be given its full quota of fertilizer, and that the reallocations are made now, so that they can have an effect on next year's harvest.

[Correspondent] But to do this, is it necessary to mark out certain zones for these fields?

[Nikonov] Yes, of course, certain zones. They have been worked out and are areas where fertilizers are most efficient. These are our country's steppe areas, and if one talks of winter grain, they are the areas which cultivate winter wheat and rye -- the Kuban, Stavropol'ye, the Volga region, the Ukraine, and areas of the Central Chernozem Zone -- these are the regions. Of course these are areas with sufficient moisture and where there is intensive and efficient technology.

The essence of intensive technology is simple. It consists in first of all choosing the best predecessor for the plant; second, crop variety; third, fertilizer; fourth, measures for protection and struggle against disease, pests and weeds; and fifth, strict, efficient technology in all work. This technology and these five principles form the basis, but these five principles must be used in combination with one another and not separately or spread out.

[Correspondent] Unfortunately, this was often not the case.

[Nikonov] Sometimes in practice this was not the case. The very great principle and, I would say, methodological significance of the Central Committee Politburo decision is in the consistent demand to maintain the principle of integration. In this lies the key to high efficiency.

[Correspondent] And what, in the opinion of the scientists, will our country get if we are already able to make wide use of these plans this year? What will the country be able to receive?

[Nikonov] The country will receive millions and millions of metric tons of extra high quality grain, strong grain with a high gluten content and a high protein content.

[Correspondent] And it must be emphasized that this will be next year.

[Nikonov] Yes, next year. [end recording]

LAUNCH OF COSMOS 1585 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD010743 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow 1 Aug (TASS) -- Cosmos-1585, the latest artificial earth satellite and intended for continuing space research, was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday. The satellite was put into orbit with the parameters: initial rotation period -- 89.3 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 324 km; minimum -- 181 km; and orbit inclination -- 64.8 degrees. The equipment installed on the satellite is operating normally.

Cosmos 1586 Launched

LD021232 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1586, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 50 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 40,165 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 614 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment the satellite carries on its board a radio system for an accurate measurement of orbital elements, a radio telemetric system for transmission to earth of data about the functioning of instruments and research equipment.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computer centre is processing the incoming information.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NAVY DAY ACTIVITIES

Admiral Novikov Article

PM011004 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Admiral V. Novikov, deputy commander in chief of the Navy: "Guarding the Sea Borders"]

[Excerpt] The present Navy Day is being celebrated in the atmosphere of universal political and labor enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. Soviet naval seamen unanimously approve and support the CPSU's Leninist course, its domestic and foreign policy, and the program propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches and addresses by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet Navy is an integral part of our Armed Forces. It has traveled a glorious combat path and written unfading pages in the heroic history of our motherland. In the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War, the Navy completely fulfilled its duty to the motherland.

Virtually immediately after the end of World War II, reactionary circles in the imperialist states started to prepare for "crusades" against the USSR, used atomic blackmail, developed an extensive network of military bases around the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and created aggressive blocs. Naturally, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government were forced to implement retaliatory measures to safeguard the country's security.

The leaders of the United States and certain other NATO countries, flouting the peoples' will, are siting U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe, thereby creating the material base for nuclear blackmail of the Soviet Union and for delivering a nuclear first strike.

The United States has always used its naval forces as one of the main instruments of blackmail and threats. People in Washington openly state their desire to achieve superiority at sea, believing that the United States must be able to control the air, the sea surface, and the underwater depths in order to ensure access to all the world's oceans. The Washington expansionists have declared virtually the entire area of the world's oceans a sphere of "vitally important" interests.

The military-strategic situation in the world's oceans is typified by the massive presence of U.S. naval forces in various regions. U.S. aircraft carriers carrying nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, nuclear missile submarines, and groupings of surface warships constantly operate in the northeastern Atlantic, the Norwegian Sea, and the Pacific and Indian Oceans, targeting their weapons on the USSR and the socialist community countries.

In order to decisively end agression from the direction of the sea, the Soviet people, led by the Leninist party and relying on our state's growing might, created a qualitatively new nuclear missile Navy in the postwar years. Today it encompasses the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress -- nuclear power, electronics, and automated systems. The new material and technical base has sharply increased the Navy's ability to wage an armed struggle at sea and achieve the ultimate goals of warfare.

On their holiday, Soviet naval seamen send their cordial gratitude to the workers, engineers, technicians, designers, and scientists of the shipbuilding and other sectors of industry for their enormous contribution to the building of our beloved Navy.

Nuclear-powered submarines armed with ballistic missiles, together with the Strategic Rocket Forces, are the main means of deterring [sderzhivaniye] the aggressor and our motherland's reliable shield. Submarines armed with cruise missiles and long-range guided torpedoes together with missile-carrying aircraft, surface missile ships, and ASW ships are capable of highly effectively engaging the enemy's ships and transports in any ocean region.

This sophisticated military hardware is in the reliable hands of Soviet sailors, who have learned to skillfully control it and make full use of its inherent combat potential. Evidence of that is our ships' ocean voyages, during which naval seamen day and night, in Arctic cold and tropical heat, improve their combat skills and acquire all-around tempering.

The fact that the Soviet ensign flies in various regions of the world's oceans is patently not to the liking of certain people. Bourgeois propaganda disseminates all sorts of fabrications, accusing our Navy of aggressiveness. But the Navy is an instrument of the peoples' peace-loving policy and friendship, of the policy of ending imperialism's aggressive aspirations and resolutely countering the threats to peoples' security from the imperialist powers.

Kulikov Attends Celebrations

PM011819 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents report: "Flags Over the Roads"]

[Excerpt] On the evening of 29 July, Moscow's sky was lit up by fireworks in honor of Navy Day. Festive firework displays were also held in the capitals of the union republics, the hero cities, fleets, and flotillas.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents report how the naval seamen marked the holiday. Sevastopol, the city of naval glory, was in festive attire. According to tradition, the naval parade was held on the smooth waters of the Northern Bay. It was received by Admiral A.M. Kalinin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. The celebrations were attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; B.V. Kachura, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Fleet Admiral N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander of the Navy; and V.S. Makarenko, first secretary of the Crimean Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom. With great interest, the inhabitants and guests of the hero city watched the theatrical show unfolding in the streets.